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ARCHAEOLOGICAL NEWS¹

NOTES ON RECENT EXCAVATIONS AND DISCOVERIES; OTHER NEWS

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GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

INTERNATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONGRESS.—The committee in charge of the programme of the International Archaeological Congress at Cairo in 1909, has decided to avoid minute subdivisions, and to arrange the work in six groups: Pre-classical Archaeology, Classical Archaeology, Papyrology, Christian Archaeology, Numismatics and Geography, Byzantine Archaeology. (*Nation*, Sept. 12, 1907.)

BIRMAH.—**Excavations at Prome.**—In *R. Arch.* X, 1907, pp. 193–225 (4 pls.; 24 figs.), General DE BEYLIÉ describes the ruins of Prome, where he carried on excavations in January, 1907. The old Prome was founded in the sixth century A.D., and was destroyed in the eleventh century. Its existing ruins consist of *stupas*, three Buddhist chapels, and several Buddhist reliefs. The place was never a splendid city, but rather an agglomeration of settlements, with temples of modest dimensions, and houses built of poor materials. Northern Buddhism played an important rôle here. The same material is published in *Prome et Samara, voyage archéologique en Bormanie et en Mésopotamie, par GÉNÉRAL L. DE BEYLIÉ* [Publications de la société française des fouilles archéologiques, I], Paris, 1907, Leroux, pp. 77–110.

MALTA.—**A Necropolis of the Bronze Age.**—At a recent meeting of the Anthropological Society at Munich Dr. ALBERT MAYR described the recent discoveries of prehistoric remains in Malta. Among these the most important was a subterranean necropolis, which both in its architecture and in its contents shows close connections with the well-known shrines. The potsherds, terra-cotta and stone figurines, and amulets which were found in it all belong to an early period of the bronze age. This prehistoric civiliza-

¹ The departments of Archaeological News and Discussions and of Bibliography of Archaeological Books are conducted by Professor PATON, Editor-in-charge, assisted by Miss MARY H. BUCKINGHAM, Mr. HAROLD R. HASTINGS, Professor ELMER T. MERRILL, Professor FRANK G. MOORE, Mr. CHARLES R. MOREY, Professor LEWIS B. PATON, Dr. A. S. PEASE, and the Editors, especially Professor MARQUAND.

No attempt is made to include in this number of the JOURNAL material published after January 1, 1908.

For an explanation of the abbreviations, see pp. 138, 139.

tion, which has a distinct character of its own, seems to have been strongly influenced by Sicily, and there is interesting evidence of relations with Crete. (*Nation*, Dec. 12, 1907.)

NECROLOGY.—**Karl Aldenhoven.**—The death of Professor Karl Aldenhoven in his sixty-seventh year is announced from Cologne. Forced by political reasons to leave his native Holstein in the early sixties, he took a place as a classical master at Gotha; but his chief interest lay in the direction of art. In 1890 he was appointed Director of the Wallraf-Richartz Museum at Cologne, which he thoroughly reorganized. He drew attention to the significance of the Cologne school of painters, and his most important work is *Geschichte der Kölner Malerschule*. (*Athen*, Oct. 5, 1907.)

J. Romilly Allen.—The death of John Romilly Allen, editor of *The Reliquary*, occurred on July 6, 1907. He was Rhind Lecturer in Archaeology at Edinburgh in 1886, and Yates Lecturer at University College, London, in 1898. Among his works were *Christian Symbolism in Great Britain* (1887), *Monumental History of the Early British Church* (1889), *Early Christian Monuments of Scotland* (1903), and *Celtic Art in Pagan and Christian Times* (1904). (*Athen*, July 13, 1907; *Reliq.* XIII, 1907, p. 278.)

Sophus Bugge.—The death of the Norwegian, Sophus Bugge, removes a scholar distinguished in more than one field. At the age of eighteen (1853), he sent to *Kuhn's Zeitschrift* his first articles on Oscan and Umbrian inscriptions, and almost at the same time began to write on Scandinavian mythology. His writings in these two and related fields have been many and important. (*M. BRÉAL, R. Arch.* X, 1907, p. 162.)

Georges Cousin.—Georges Cousin was born at Paris, August 4, 1860, and died at Nancy, May 20, 1907. He was a member of the *École d'Athènes*, 1883–1886, during which period he made many journeys and published many inscriptions. In 1886 he was made *maître de conférence de grammaire* at Nancy, where he was adjunct-professor at the time of his death. After a few years he resumed his travels, and his Latin thesis, on a subject of ancient geography, was followed in 1906 by his great work *Études de géographie ancienne*. A work on Caria was projected and begun. (*A. MARTIN, R. Arch.* IX, 1907, p. 465 f.)

Félix Bienaimé Feuudent.—Félix Bienaimé Feuudent, who died August 4, 1907, was born at Cherbourg, April 28, 1819. In 1860 he became a partner of the late Camille Rollin, and for many years Rollin & Feuudent have been the best known antiquaries in Paris. M. Feuudent wrote many articles on coins as well as sale catalogues. (*S. R. R. Arch.* X, 1907, p. 328.)

Aristote Pontrier.—Aristote Pontrier, who died at Smyrna, September 9, 1907, was a descendant of a Huguenot family, which had fled to Naxos after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Born at Smyrna in 1835 he early became interested in history and archaeology, and while a successful merchant, found opportunity to do much for his favorite studies. His numerous writings, published in many journals, including the *Βιβλιοθήκη τῆς Ἐκκλησιαστικῆς Σχολῆς*, the *B. C. H.*, and the *R. Ét. Anc.*, were chiefly upon subjects connected with the epigraphy and topography of Ionia. (*G. RADET, R. Ét. Anc.* IX, 1907, pp. 376–380; fig.)

Édouard Fourdrignier.—Édouard Fourdrignier, who died at Paris, September 30, 1907, aged sixty-five years, had the good fortune to discover, in 1875, a Gallic tomb, that of the *Gorge Meillet* (Sommetourbe), now in

the museum at Saint-Germain. From that time he was especially interested in the archaeology of the second iron age in Gaul, and published numerous articles on this subject. (S. R. R. *Arch.* X, 1907, p. 328.)

Adolf Furtwängler.—Classical Archaeology has suffered a heavy loss in the death of Adolf Furtwängler at Athens on October 11, 1907. He was born at Freiburg in Breisgau in 1853, studied at Leipzig and at Munich under Brunn, and took part in the excavations at Olympia, where the study of the bronzes was assigned to him. A preliminary report (*Abh. Berl. Akad.* 1879) was followed by the definitive publication in *Olympia*, Vol. IV, *Die Bronzen* (1890) with its clear presentation of the geometric and early oriental periods of Greek art. His publication with Loeschke of the Mycenaean vases first showed the character and development of Mycenaean art. In 1881 he was appointed to a position in the Berlin Museum, and in 1894 he succeeded Heinrich Brunn as professor, and also as curator of most of the collections of antiquities at Munich. His energy and endurance were extraordinary, and were combined with remarkable keenness of observation and a tenacious memory. He had travelled widely, and few



FIGURE 1.—ADOLF FURTWÄNGLER.

scholars had his knowledge of the museums of Europe. He did not confine his studies to any single branch of classical archaeology, but in his numerous publications steadily sought to present all the vast and ever-increasing material in its historical relations. In addition to the works already mentioned he was the author of *Die Sammlung Sabouloff* (1883–87), *Beschreibung der Vasensammlung zu Berlin* (1885), *Meisterwerke der Griechischen Plastik* (1893; English translation, *Masterpieces of Greek Sculpture*, 1895), *Beschreibung der geschnittenen Steine im Antiquarium zu Berlin* (1896), *Die Sammlung Sornzée* (1897), *Die antiken Gemmen* (1900), *Griechische Vasenmalerei* (with Reichhold, 1900–), *Agina* (1906), and many other shorter but scarcely less important studies. He wrote largely and often in haste, so that his writings frequently show changes in his views, while his interpretations and theories are often of doubtful value; his statements of fact, however, are noteworthy for their thoroughness and accuracy. Among the discussions of his life and works are: F. STUDNICZKA, *Jb. Kl. Alt.* XXI, 1908, pp. 1–6 (2 pls.; fig.); P. GARDNER, *Cl. R.* XXI, 1907, pp. 251–253; *Times*, Oct. 15, 1907; H. BULLE, *Allg. Ztg.* 1907, Beilage, Nos. 188–189; W. RIEZLER, *Mün. Jb. Bild. K.* 1907, ii, pp. vii–xi; S. REINACH, *R. Arch.* X, 1907, pp. 326 f.; *Chron. Arts*, 1907, pp. 309, 319; E. VON MACH, *Rec. Past*, VI, 1907, pp. 317–318.

Minton Warren.—At Cambridge, Mass., on the 26th of November, 1907, occurred the death of Minton Warren, Pope Professor of Latin in Harvard University. He was born at Pawtucket, R.I., January 29, 1850, and graduated at Tufts College in 1870. In 1871–72 he studied in the graduate department of Yale College. After teaching for four years at

Medford and Waltham, Mass., he studied at Leipzig, Bonn, and Strassburg, where he obtained the degree of Ph.D. in 1879, with a dissertation 'On the Enclitic *ne* in Early Latin' (*American Journal of Philology*, 1881). He was appointed as Associate at Johns Hopkins University, where he became Associate Professor in 1882 and Professor in 1892. In 1899 he was called to Harvard University. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Tufts College (1899), Columbia University (1900), and the University of Wisconsin (1902). In 1896-97 he was director of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome, and was chairman of the Managing Committee of the School in 1899-1900. He was president of the American Philological Association in 1897-98. His work lay chiefly in the field of Latin linguistics and literature, more especially in lexicography, the comic poets, and epigraphy. He wrote no books, but made valuable contributions to the *American Journal of Philology*, the *Transactions of the American Philological Association*, the *Harvard Studies in Classical Philology*, and this JOURNAL. He was especially successful as a teacher of advanced students, and many of our younger Latinists are proud to call themselves his pupils. As a man he was distinguished for his kindness, his humor, and his high appreciation of the claims of friendship.

*Quis desiderio sit pudor aut modus
Tam cari capitis?*

(H. N. F.)

Theodore Francis Wright. — The Rev. Theodore Francis Wright, dean of the New Church Theological School of Cambridge, Mass., died November 13, on his way to Egypt. He was born in Dorchester, Mass., in 1845, was graduated from Harvard in 1866, and then entered the New Church Theological School, at Waltham. He was ordained to the Swedenborgian ministry in 1869, and after twenty years became dean of the school at Cambridge. Dr. Wright was prominent in archaeological studies; was authorized lecturer of the Palestine Exploration Fund, and its honorary general secretary for the United States; a member of the Archaeological Institute of America, of the American Oriental Society, and of the Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis. (*Nation*, Nov. 28, 1907.)

EGYPT

EXCAVATIONS IN 1906. — In *Arch. Anz.* 1907, cols. 154-162 (fig.), F. ZUCKER gives a summary of work in Egypt in 1906, chiefly with reference to the Graeco-Roman period. Only discoveries not already reported in this JOURNAL are here noted. At **Elephantine** the French found a necropolis of rams, the sacred animal of Chnum, the great local god. The Germans cleared a considerable part of the ancient city, finding many houses of sun-dried bricks with barrel vaults of the same material. A street was opened, having on the south side the fine wall of the temple of Alexander. Many papyri were found, chiefly demotic, though about fifteen contain important Aramaic texts. None were in Greek. At **Abusir-el-Malaq** the prehistoric cemetery was further cleared, and a later one partly excavated. In the **Delta**, Dr. Breccia found in the Ptolemaic cemetery, east of Alexandria, many painted stelae, and vases with a black glaze and polychrome decorations. The necropolis west of Alexandria has been largely

destroyed, but so far as possible records of the graves were first made. At **Tuch-el-Qaramus**, Edgar has found more gold and silver ornaments and vessels as well as coins of Alexander the Great and his son. In *Arch. Anz.* 1907, cols. 357-371 (9 figs.), O. RUBENSOHN describes a bronze statuette of a youthful warrior, and a fine silver cup decorated with a relief representing Dionysus and his followers in battle; both pieces belonged in February, 1907, to G. Dattari in Cairo. He also notices briefly the best pieces from a collection of about sixty plaster models for the decoration of silver vessels, from Mit Rahine (Memphis). They date, apparently, from the early Ptolemaic period, and include heads of Athena, portraits of the Ptolemies, Europa, and decorative patterns. They have been given by the Consul Pelizaeus with the rest of his collection to the Roman Museum at Hildesheim.

ABYDOS.—**Excavations in 1907.**—The excavations of the University of Liverpool at Abydos yielded partly objects of the twelfth and thirteenth dynasties, including a curious statuette of a woman and child, and porcelain figures of monkeys which are perhaps unique. From Ptolemaic and Roman times are a collection of mummied hawks and a curious series of stelae, which represent the dead offering to Osiris, but show a remarkable modification as the figure of Osiris passes to a mummy in bandages, and then to a mass of leaves bound with ribbons, while the worshipper from a kneeling figure in profile becomes a portrait in full-face, and then is represented with a halo. (*Nation*, Oct. 31, 1907; *Athen.* July 20, 1907.)

ALEXANDRIA.—**Conclusion of German Excavations.**—After more than three years of work, Professor Schreiber has concluded his excavations at Alexandria. They have yielded many products of Alexandrian art, showing a peculiar mixture of Greek and Egyptian styles, and also examples of older Egyptian work, and some Coptic fabrics. The objects were presented by Herr Sieglin to the King of Württemberg, who in turn has given them to the state collection of antiquities. (*Woch. kl. Phil.* 1907, cols. 781-82, from *Voss. Ztg.*)

An Ivory Statuette of Dionysus.—In *Le Musée*, IV, 1907, p. 259 (pl.), H. SAMBON publishes an ivory statuette, 0.40 m. high, representing apparently Dionysus leaning against a smaller figure. The feet and the supporting figure are missing. It is a fine work of late Alexandrian art.

A Jewish Cemetery.—In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1907, pp. 234-243 (2 figs.), C. CLERMONT-GANNEAU publishes four inscriptions, two Greek and two Aramaic, found by Dr. Breccia in the great necropolis northeast of Alexandria. The characters of the latter resemble those on the ostraca of the Persian period, but cannot well be earlier than the time of Ptolemy I. The discovery is of importance as showing the location of the cemetery of the Jewish colony in Alexandria. *Ibid.* pp. 375-380 (2 figs.), the same writer reports two more inscriptions, one Greek, the other Aramaic. The text of both is uncertain.

DEIR EL-BAHARI.—**Exhibition of Sculptures.**—The exhibition of the Egypt Exploration Fund in July, 1907, was almost confined to sculptures from the temple of Mentuhotep and its neighboring tombs. The work shows strength and delicacy in its relief, and remarkable freshness of color. The portraits of Queen Aashait and her husband indicate that the *atef* crown was made of basket-work painted white and decorated with gold and ostrich feathers. (*Athen.* July 20, 1907.)

ELEPHANTINE.—**The French Excavations.**—The *Boston Transcript*, Nov. 9, 1907, publishes from *Le Temps*, Oct. 29, 1907 (also *R. Arch.* X, 1907, pp. 432-439) the account by C. CLERMONT-GANNEAU of the French campaign at Elephantine. He gives a narrative of the reasons which led him to search for Jewish remains at this place, and describes the papyri recently published at Berlin (*supra*, p. 70). The excavators found some good stelae, two fine diorite statues of Thothmes III, and the sanctuary of Chnum, but only at the end of the season was the ghetto reached, and a number of Aramaic ostraca secured. Work is to continue in the hope of finding the temple of Jehovah. See also *S. D. Nation*, Nov. 14, 1907.

LISHT.—**Excavations of the Metropolitan Museum.**—In *B. Metr. Mus.* II, 1907, pp. 161-169 (8 figs.), A. M. LYTHGOE continues his report of the excavations at Lisht (*A. J. A.* XI, p. 344) by describing the work in the cemetery, which contained tombs of the twelfth dynasty. Most of them had been plundered in ancient times. One tomb—that of a lady named Senbtet—was almost untouched. In the outer chamber were 108 pieces of pottery, mostly tiny models. In the outer coffin were several staves and a ceremonial whip, while in the innermost coffin were many ornaments of gold, silver, carnelian, beryl, and ivory. The body had been embalmed, and furnishes the first clear case of complete mummification before the eighteenth dynasty. The excavations threw much light on tomb-construction of this period, and also yielded many other examples of Egyptian art.

NUBIA.—**Monuments of Amenhotep IV.**—Letters from J. H. BREASTED in *Am. Ant.* XXIX, 1907, pp. 241-242, report that in the temple of Tirhakah, at Barkal in Nubia, is a representation of the king worshipping "Amon of Gem-Aton," which may indicate that near this point was the city of Gem-Aton, founded by the heretic Amenhotep IV. In the temple of Sese, opposite Dulgo, the reliefs of Seti I on the columns have been cut over obliterated reliefs of Amenhotep IV worshipping the solar disc. The disc is plainly visible, and the peculiar features of the king can be traced.

SIDI-GÂBER.—**Greek Inscriptions.**—In *Cl. Phil.* II, pp. 277-280, E. J. GOODSPEED describes three Greek inscriptions in the Field Museum, which were presented by Mr. S. L. James, and probably come from Sidi-Gâber, between Alexandria and Ramleh. One is the epitaph of a certain Cleopatra, and was formerly exhibited in connection with the reputed grave of the famous Cleopatra at Sidi-Gâber. In the same collection, probably from Rome, is a brickstamp, a duplicate of *C. I. L.* XV, i, 169 a.

BABYLONIA, ASSYRIA, AND PERSIA

THE GERMAN EXCAVATIONS.—At **Babylon** the west wall of the southern citadel is being cleared, and many inscribed bricks have been found. At **Assur**, Andrae has found the house of Assur, erected for the New Year's festival by King Sanherib, after the destruction of Babylon in 689 B.C. It was situated in an artificial garden. An inscription shows that the king piled earth from Babylon at the gate to show that Assur had dethroned Marduk as the mightiest god. (*Berl. phil. W.* 1907, cols. 1279-1280, from *Mit. Or. Ges.* No. 33.)

BABYLON.—**A New King.**—In *Or. Lit.* X, 1907, cols. 462-467, A. UNGNAD reports the name of a certain Bel-shimani who reigned for a short time over Babylon as a rebel against Darius.

ES-ŠĀLIHĪYEH.—**A Greek Inscription.**—In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1907, pp. 598-603, L. JALABERT publishes a Greek inscription from Es-Šālihiyeh on the Euphrates. It seems to be dated in 175-6 A.D., and was set up by a certain Lysias, who was τῶν πρ(ώτων) καὶ πρ(οτιμωμένων) φ(ίλων) καὶ τῶν σωματοφ(υλάκων), apparently under the Arsacide king, Volagases III.

HARNA.—**A Marriage Contract.**—In *Proc. Soc. Bibl. Arch.* XXIX, 1907, pp. 177-184, C. H. W. JOHNS publishes a cuneiform tablet containing a marriage contract, which is closely similar to one published by Thureau-Dangin, that came from the kingdom of Harna on the upper waters of the Habur River. The document is interesting as being written in Babylonian, although coming from a foreign country. It belongs to the period of the first dynasty of Babylon.

SUSA.—**Progress of the Excavations.**—In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1907, pp. 397-415 (7 figs.), J. DE MORGAN describes the French excavations at Susa in 1906-07. The discoveries include a number of epigraphic documents,

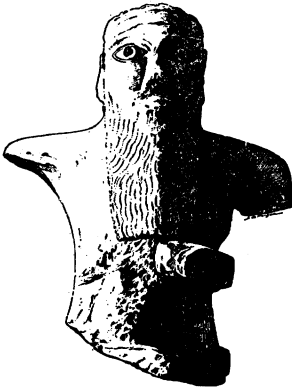


FIGURE 2. — STATUETTE OF MANIŠTUSU.



FIGURE 3. — VASE FROM SUSU.

including proto-Elamitic tablets and a genealogical list of Anzanite kings of Elam. The most important sculpture seems to be an alabaster statuette of King Maništusu (Fig. 2) of the fortieth century B.C., with an inscription in very early characters. The deepest level (25 m.) yielded a mass of very early pottery (Fig. 3), with decorations in a sort of varnish resembling the later perfected technique of the Mediterranean vases. It is argued that this pottery is indigenous, and precedes the Semitic occupation of Elam. The inscription on the statuette of Maništusu is discussed (pp. 413-415) by V. SCHEIL.

A Greek Vase.—J. DE MORGAN has discovered at Susa a fragment of a large black-figured amphora with a representation of fighting hoplites. It is Attic or Ionian work of the sixth century. (E. POTTIER, *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1907, p. 248.)

SYRIA AND PALESTINE

GREEK AND LATIN INSCRIPTIONS.—In *Mel. Fac. Or.* II, 1907, pp. 265–320 (2 pls.; fig.), L. JALABERT continues his publication of Greek and Latin inscriptions from Syria (*A. J. A.* XI, p. 80), adding sixty-five texts, of which twelve are in Latin. No. 62 is a Latin dedication in honor of Julian, from Beyrout. No. 68 mentions *θεῶς Λευκοθέας Ραχλᾶς ἱεροταμίαι*. It comes from Rahle on the slopes of Hermon. No. 76 in Latin, from Ferzöl, is the first dedication to Apollo and Diana found in Syria. Nos. 78 and 79 are two milestones of the road from Heliopolis to Emesa, and thence to the sea. No. 99, from a tomb, is an elegiac distich made up from the Anthology. Under No. 106 are collected a number of names from *cippi* from Sidon. The traces of the cult of Serapis in Syria are collected on pp. 307–312, where eight monuments are noted. In conclusion (pp. 316–320) a singular epigraphic manuscript is described. It is an Arabic account, by the son of a Greek Melchite priest, of the inscriptions which he had copied in and around Homs, and was completed in July, 1862. There are 103 ancient Greek inscriptions, but the copies are so inexact—the author did not understand Greek—that they are nearly useless.

In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1907, pp. 447–455 (fig.), F. CUMONT publishes two Greek inscriptions from Northern Syria. The first, from Kiliz (Ciliza), is on a relief representing a priest of Bel sacrificing to his god, and contains a dedication by the priest, his wife, and sons who bear Latin, Greek, and Semitic names. The monument could belong to the first century A.D. The second inscription, from Cyrrhus, marks the boundary of the asylum (*καταφύγιον*) of St. Dionysius, established by order of the Emperor Anastasius, ca. 500 A.D. It is noteworthy that it is at this period and in Syria that the apocryphal works attributed to St. Dionysius, the Areopagite, were composed.

AN ARAMAIC INSCRIPTION.—In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1907, pp. 608–611, Mr. POGNON reports the discovery in Syria of an Aramaic inscription on four fragments of a stele set up by Zakir, king of Hamâ, to record his victory over a confederacy of kings among whom was Bar-Hadad son of Hazael, king of Aram, apparently the Benhadad of the Bible.

ANTIOCH.—The Roman Road to Ptolemaïs.—In *Mél. Fac. Or.* II, 1907, pp. 336–345, R. MOUTERDE publishes a milestone from the road between Antioch and Ptolemaïs. It bears two inscriptions, one of Nero (56 A.D.), which shows the termini of the road; the other, engraved in smaller letters in a partial erasure of the first, is dated in 72 A.D., under Vespasian. This is the oldest milestone found in Syria.

EL-QOUNÊTRAH.—Greek Inscriptions.—In *R. Bibl.* XIV, 1907, pp. 409–410 (2 figs.), M. ABEL publishes two Greek inscriptions from el-Qounêtrah. One is the dedication of an altar, the other an epitaph.

GEZER.—Resumption of Excavations.—In *Pal. Ex. Fund.* XXXIX, 1907, pp. 184–204; 254–268 (pl.; 18 figs.), R. A. S. MACALISTER reports the first results of the new excavations at Gezer begun under a new firman from the Turkish government. Two caves with remains of pre-Semitic inhabitants, similar to those found in the earlier excavations, have been discovered; also a large building, much more elaborate than any other residence yet found in Gezer, which was presumably a palace or castle.

A number of graves of a peculiar sort provisionally entitled "Philistine," have also been discovered, and other tombs of the early Semitic period. A short distance from the mound of Gezer a Roman bath has been found, and a tablet probably contemporary with the Tell-el Amarna period, containing apparently the signs of the Zodiac. In front of the building previously excavated, and supposed to be a temple, a row of standing stones has been found. A large jar handle has also been discovered, bearing among other letters the rare letter *teth*. *Ibid.* pp. 240-242, J. L. MYRES points out that the "Philistine" tombs are of the same type as the "shaft-graves" of Mycenae and Cnossus, which belonged to the late Minoan period (1300-1000 B.C.). They are still more closely connected with the Carian tombs at Assarlik (Termera), excavated by J. L. Myres and W. R. Paton, and assigned to the end of the Mycenaean, or late Minoan age. The contents of these tombs resemble the art of Cyprus in the period next following the Mycenaean age.

HEGRA.—**A Nabatean Sun-dial.**—In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1907, pp. 315-316 (fig.), A. JAUSSEN and R. SAVIGNAC report the discovery near Medain Saleh, the ancient Hegra, of a small stone sun-dial with the Nabatean inscription, *Manassé bar Natahan chalôm*.

JERICHO.—**The Austrian Excavations.**—Professor Sellin has begun work at Jericho by excavating at five points near the fountain of Elisha. He reports the discovery of a castle containing a tower and a building with four rooms connected by steps. A relief represented gazelles pursued by a lion. Remains of the old walls were found. Private houses were also discovered in different strata, so that successive periods of habitation can be determined. Most of the houses are prehistoric and Canaanite. (*Nation*, Sept. 5, 1907.)

JERUSALEM.—**Discovery of an Ancient Gate.**—In *Pal. Ex. Fund*, XXXIX, 1907, pp. 297-302 (2 figs.), C. K. SPYRIDONIDIS reports the discovery of a piece of wall in line with the remains in the Russian hospice. The stones are similar in character to those of the Jews' Wailing Place. The gateway is a round arch of large drafted stones. This piece of wall is either part of one of the ancient walls of Jerusalem, or is the wall of the Propylaea of Constantine's Basilica.

Jewish Ossuaries.—In *R. Bibl.* XIV, 1907, pp. 410-414 (pl.), H. VINCENT describes three Jewish ossuaries in the collection of Baron d'Ustinow in Jerusalem. Two bear short inscriptions. All are decorated with rosettes, and one is noteworthy because the artist has separated the rosettes by a fluted column resting on three steps and crowned by an elaborate entablature.

A Newly Discovered Mosaic.—In *Pal. Ex. Fund*, XXXIX, 1907, pp. 293-295, R. A. S. MACALISTER describes a fragment of a beautiful mosaic pavement recently discovered at the east end of Maudslay's scarp, north of the Protestant cemetery.

MEGIDDO AND TAANACH.—**The Recent Excavations.**—In *Arch. Anz.* 1907, cols. 275-357 (51 figs.), O. RUBENSOHN publishes a detailed and critical summary of the excavations at Meggido (Tell-el-Mutesellim) and Taanach. He regrets the absence from both excavations of trained archaeologists, and the consequent lack of precision in some parts of the reports. Moreover, the interpretation of the results has suffered from the

tendency to find everywhere traces of sanctuaries, sacrifices, and worship. At **Megiddo** seven strata are distinguished. The lowest is prevailingly neolithic and may belong to the third millennium B.C. The second stratum shows a settlement defended by a strong wall of sun-dried brick on a stone foundation, and containing a large building where were found many scarabaei. The tombs of this period yielded many small objects. This town, belonging to the second millennium, was burned, perhaps by Thothmes III, *ca.* 1500 B.C. The next important stratum is the fifth, extending apparently from late Canaanite times to the eighth century. It contains strong stone walls and a large stone building. The monolithic pillars in these remains belong to the walls or to supports for beams and have no religious meaning. The latest settlement was abandoned perhaps in the fifth century. The Roman town was lower in the plain. At **Taanach** only three important periods can be clearly distinguished, of which the first is pre-Israelite-Canaanite, the second Israelite-Jewish, and the third mediaeval Arabic. Each of the first two settlements was destroyed by fire, perhaps by Thothmes III, and Necho (*ca.* 609 B.C.). To the early period belongs a series of letters in cuneiform script to Ištarwašur, apparently the commandant, from his superior officers. They belong to the El-Amarna period. At both sites Cypriote pottery and local imitations were found,—in the earlier strata “gourd” vases, and in the later Cypriote geometric ware. At both sites there is need of further excavation under the guidance of trained archaeologists to throw more light on the questions raised by the work already done.

PELLA AND BITTIR. — **New Coins.** — In *Pal. Ex. Fund.* XXXIX, 1907, pp. 295-297 (fig.), Archdeacon DOWLING describes coins of Pella and Bittir, hitherto uncatalogued.

TYRE. — **A Phoenician Monument.** — In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1907, pp. 589-598 (3 figs.), S. RONZEVALLE publishes a Phoenician monument recently found near Tyre. It is a little throne flanked by two male sphinxes. On the seat resting against the back are two stelae bearing in low relief the figures of Astarte and the dedicant. On the base is a dedicatory inscription: “To my mistress Astarte, here represented, my own image has been consecrated by me Abdoubast, son of Bodba’al.” It seems to be not earlier than the second century B.C. *Ibid.* pp. 606-608, C. CLERMONT-GANNEAU discusses the inscription, which he translates: “To my mistress Astarte, who is within the sanctuary which belongs to me,” etc.

ASIA MINOR

EXCAVATIONS IN 1906. — In *Arch. Anz.* 1907, cols. 102-105, is published the annual review of work in Asia Minor. Most of the discoveries have already been noticed in this JOURNAL. At **Ephesus** the Austrians have been chiefly occupied in arranging and reconstructing their previous discoveries, but the street on the east side of the Greek agora has been cleared from the theatre to the octagon. At **Miletus** a court with an Ionic colonnade has been found between the Nymphaeum and Delphinium, and also the architrave of the propylaea of the Bouleuterion with the dedicatory inscription. At **Didyma** the clearing of the eastern end of the temple has begun, and the removal of Byzantine remains has thrown much light on the destruction of the temple.

THE CORNELL EXPEDITION. — The first report of the Cornell expedition to Asia Minor and the Assyro-Babylonian Orient, organized by Professor J. R. S. STERRETT, and conducted by Dr. A. J. OLMSTEAD, assisted by B. B. CHARLES and J. E. WRENCH, appeared in the *Ithaca Daily Journal*, October 4, 1907. Starting from Constantinople the party worked through the Phrygian monument country to Caesarea, by way of Angora and Boghaz Köi. The results are summed up as follows:

"The principal sites have been fixed astronomically. Outside of the coast and railway surveys this is the first series of such observations in Asia Minor. The country between these fixed points has been filled in by compass and trocheameter. . . . The largest unexplored tract in Cappadocia has been traversed. Plans have been made of a number of sites with special reference to excavation. . . . All the Hittite sites west of Kaisariyeh and Konia have been visited and the inscriptions collated. Many new readings have been secured. At Boghaz-Köi, at the suggestion of the German excavators the Hittite inscription, one of the largest known and generally considered quite illegible, was studied and as a result of two and a half days' work the greater part of the inscription was recovered. At Kara Burun a small new Hittite inscription was discovered within a foot of one already known. . . . Ten days were spent in making a squeeze of the Monumentum Ancyranum. A considerable number of classic and Arabic inscriptions have been copied, many of which are new. At Angora and Boghaz-Köi cuneiform tablets were also obtained and one Hittite seal. At Giaour Kalesi, a well-known Hittite site, the palace was planned and was found to be of a distinctly Mycenaean character. Special attention has been devoted to Byzantine churches and Seljuk Khans. . . . Over fifty sites have been carefully examined and proved to be pre-classic, and of these a considerable proportion can be connected with an already known classic locality. The pre-classic site of Iconium, the most important city of southeastern Asia Minor, has been found. Much of the pottery found there is similar to the early types found at Troy. . . . Very little has thus far been done in attempting to assign to the proper dates the pottery of the interior of Asia Minor. An attempt has been made to do this in connection with the pottery survey, and while many of the results must be tentative in character, the general development has been ascertained. . . . Over three thousand potsherds have thus far been collected and studied. Most important are the various sherds of Mycenaean character. In the light of the material collected it seems almost certain that some of the widespread views in regard to the earlier peoples of Asia Minor and their connections must be modified or abandoned. Nearly a thousand coins, ranging in time from Persian to early Turkish, have been secured. A marble idol of a type hitherto found only in the Greek islands in pre-Mycenaean settlements was secured at Angora. This link between the early inhabitants of Greece and of Asia Minor is of very great interest."

In the *Nation*, January 30, 1908, J. R. S. STERRETT reports further details. Important additions and corrections have been made to nine known Hittite inscriptions and ten new ones discovered: one at Eghri Köi, southeast of Develi Kara Hissar; two at Tekir, between Everek and Kaisariyeh; one at Assardjik, an hour and a half south of Kaisariyeh; and the rest on the Tokhma Su, in the Melitene region. At Isbeyuk, below Derende, the Cor-

nell men came upon some Hittite sculptures and five inscriptions, the remains of a once splendid monument, which should be transported to the Imperial Museum at Constantinople. The sculptures depict a group of three men and a fourth man standing on a magnificent charging bull. A Hittite inscription on a cliff overhanging the Tokhma Su was discovered at Kötü Kale. The expedition also secured the Hittite inscription on the black basalt stone at Bogcha on the Halys. The stone was discovered long ago by Belck, but it has not been copied or published, so far as known. Dr. Olmstead recommends the excavation of the mound at Arslan Tepe near Melitene. The top contains Byzantine ruins on the surface. The Hittite stratum reaches 50 feet from the ground, while a lower stratum, 50 feet in depth, is pre-Hittite. Two inscribed Hittite sculptures from the site are in Constantinople, four more are in the Serai yard, and Mr. Wrench found the relief of a lion with an inscription. The mound offers special advantages for determining pottery levels. Painted pottery, chiefly a new type with black on yellow decorations, and black glazed ware are common. The expedition spent the summer and autumn in Asia Minor, and then passed into Assyria and Persia.

THREE GREEK INSCRIPTIONS.— Three inscriptions, on marble, were found by members of the "Argonaut" party in April, 1907. The first, from Troy, of the first century B.C., records the Panathenaic festival of seven allied cities held at Troy. The other two, of the second century A.D., found on the site of ancient Apamea, are dedications to Asclepius connected with a water supply, perhaps from the medicinal spring at Prusa, ten miles away. The god is called Pergamene as well as Epidaurian. The name of the dedicator, Gracchis, is new. (E. L. HICKS, *J.H.S.* XXVII, 1907, pp. 226-228.)

THE AESEPIUS.— **A Roman Bridge.**— About three and a half miles from the mouth of the Aesepus, the Roman road from Priapus to Cyzicus crossed the river by a fine bridge. The four main arches have fallen, but the piers remain, and on the banks the approaches are well preserved. From a comparison with the similar bridge of Sultan Chair on the Mæcestus, and ruined bridges over the Granicus and the Rhyndacus, it seems probable that all were constructed under Constantine, who remodelled the road system of Asia Minor. (F. W. HASLUCK, *B.S.A.* XII, pp. 184-189; 6 figs.)

BOGHAZ-KÖI.— **The German Excavations.**— At the February meeting of the Berlin Arch. Society, H. WINCKLER described his discoveries at Boghaz-Köi (*A.J.A.* XI, p. 347), and R. ZAHN discussed the pottery found on this site, which in general agrees with that from Gordium. The similarity of many species to the late La-Tène pottery of the Celts in Bohemia and in France, specifically at Stradonitz and at Mont Beauvray (*Bibracte Aeduarum*) shows that this ware belongs to the Galatians. On the other hand, comparison with Hellenistic pottery of the neighboring Greek coast, as at Priene, reveals a Hellenistic origin for many characteristics of this widely spread Celtic fabric. This influence must have been received directly by the Galatians in Asia Minor and from them transmitted by way of the Danube to their Mid-European kinsfolk. (*Arch. Anz.* 1907, cols. 223-234.) In the *Nation*, October 31, 1907, it is reported that during the last campaign 500 more clay tablets were found, and near the Bujuk-

Kale two open places for assemblies. There are also reliefs with soldiers, courtiers, prisoners, and a king riding on a lion. At Kara Eyuk clay tablets, a temple, and numerous reliefs have also been found.

CILICIA AND NORTHERN SYRIA. — **Archaeological Road Notes.** — In *J.A.O.S.* XXVIII, 1907, pp. 155-163 (3 figs.), J. R. METHENY gives an account of twenty-two months of travel in Cilicia and Northern Syria, reporting the correct names of places, their exact location, and the ancient remains which are to be observed on the surface.

COS. — **Ceremonial Regulations.** — In *Arch. Rel.* X, 1907, pp. 400-415, R. HERZOG publishes a long but incomplete Greek inscription found at the Asclepieum of Cos in 1903. It contains regulations about the ἀγρεύαι

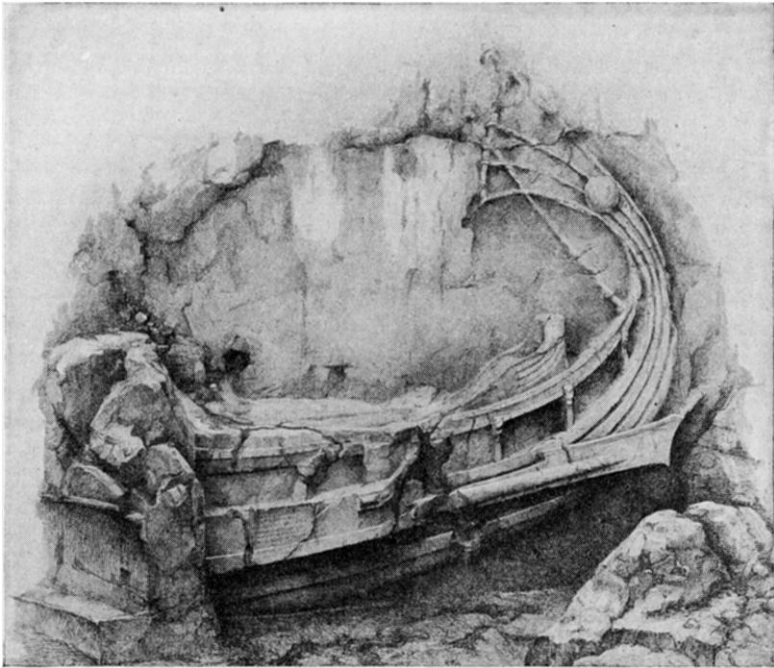


FIGURE 4. — RELIEF AT LINDUS.

and καθαρμοί in the cult of Demeter. After the decree providing for this edition of the rules, follow the prescriptions for the priestess of Demeter Olympia (a new surname), the priestess of another Demeter, — probably other shrines of the goddess were enumerated, — and then the regulations for private persons.

GUZNÉ. — **An Aramaic Boundary Inscription.** — In *J.A.O.S.* XXVIII, 1907, pp. 164-167 (pl.), J. A. MONTGOMERY translates an Aramaic boundary inscription discovered by J. R. Metheny at Guzné, which lies midway between Mersina and Nemrun in Cilicia. The inscription reads: "Up to here the boundary of RNL and whoever thou art who wilt destroy

it, may Be'el Šamen the Great, the moon and sun overwhelm him and his seed."

LINDUS. — **The Danish Excavations.** — In the *Bulletin de l'Académie royale des Sciences et des Lettres de Danemark*, 1907, pp. 21-47 (2 pls.; 4 figs.), K. F. KINCH publishes a report of the excavations in 1903-04. The lower part of the Acropolis was cleared and also the approaches. The Acropolis has yielded 114 signatures representing 74 artists, whose names are published. The remains of the ancient walls have been traced beneath the mediaeval fortifications. The chief discovery was a relief, cut in the rock at the foot of the ascent, representing in full size the stern of a bireme (Fig. 4). An inscription shows it bore the statue of Hagesander son of Mikion, and was the work of Pythocritus of Rhodes (*ca.* 170 B.C.). Casts are obtainable from the Direction of the Carlsberg Foundation, Copenhagen. The details of construction are clearly indicated and seem true to reality. In the lower city the theatre and a large court surrounded by colonnades were excavated. In the remains of the Byzantine church of Hagios Stephanos slabs were found with lists of the annual priests of Athena Lindia, containing in all 204 names, in large part continuous. Another long inscription contains the sacred history of the temple with lists of benefactors from mythical times, appearances of the goddess, and other details, including quotations from lost historians.

These discoveries were discussed by HILLER VON GAERTRINGEN before the Berlin Arch. Society, and A. ASSMANN pointed out the connection of the ship with the *prora* of Samothrace, and the light it threw on ancient naval construction. (*Arch. Anz.* 1907, cols. 411-416.)

PERGAMON. — **The Excavations in 1904 and 1905.** — The detailed report of the German excavations at Pergamon in 1904 and 1905 is pub-

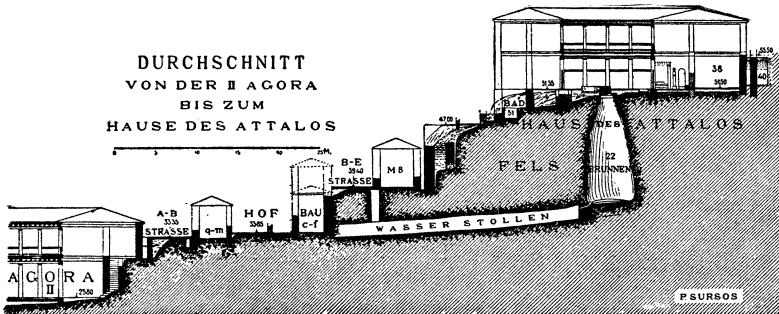


FIGURE 5. — SECTION NORTH OF THE LOWER AGORA. PERGAMON.

lished in *Ath. Mitt.* XXXII, 1907, pp. 161-469 (7 pls.; 40 figs.), and supplements the reports already noted, *A.J.A.* IX, p. 346; X, p. 341. The Buildings (pp. 163-239) are described by W. DÖRPFELD, who treats (I) the ruins in the triangle north of the lower Agora, where the street to the Gymnasium turns in ascending the hill. On the lower street were shops (Fig. 5, *q-m*) and a passage to a large court with a long building (*c-f*) at the rear. North of the street on the side of the hill above a row of shops (M 8) was (II) the house of the Consul Attalus, built under the kings and

extensively altered in Roman times. It consisted of a large open court surrounded by a two-storied colonnade, from which opened the rooms. In Roman times the court was extended on the south, so that the bath (51) was under the portico. The terrace walls here are badly destroyed. The great cistern (22) in the rock was cut for the house, but later was used to supply the Agora, while the house received water from the public system. The remains of rich decorations including columns, mosaic pavements, and stone sculptures are described in detail. At (III) the Gymnasium (Fig. 6) work was begun on the upper terrace containing the

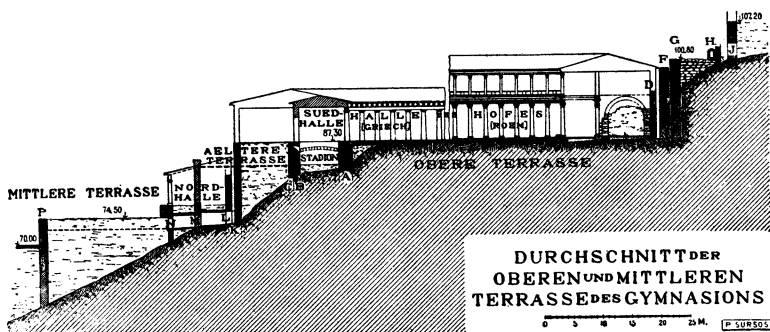


FIGURE 6. — SECTION IN THE GYMNASIUM. PERGAMON.

Gymnasium τῶν νέων, where the eastern part was cleared. Its open court was 36 m. × 74 m. Around it ran a colonnade, originally Doric, but altered in the second century A.D. to Corinthian, and later given a second story (both styles are shown in the restored section). Among the rooms opening from the colonnade is a large hall with apsidal ends and rich Roman architectural ornamentation, which was probably dedicated to the cult of the emperor. The section shows that evidence has been found for an early terrace between the gymnasia of the ephebi and the youths. Under the south portico of the latter was a passage lighted by windows on one side, which seems to have been a covered stadium for running when the open course, probably above, could not be used. Later, but in Greek times, this terrace was destroyed and the upper and middle terraces altered as indicated. At (IV) the Theatre on the Acropolis excavation modified the old plans. Evidence was found for the use of a temporary wooden σκηνή, with a προσκήνιον on three sides, which was long retained to avoid hiding other buildings on the terrace by a permanent structure. Later a Hellenistic building of the usual type, and finally a Roman stage were erected. The excavations in the tumuli (V) which led to very slight results are also reported.

The Inscriptions (pp. 241–377) are edited by H. HEPDING. The texts are generally fragmentary. Nos. 1–21 are decrees, including votes in honor of Διόδωρος Ἡρώδου Πάσπαρος, who for political services before 127 B.C. is made, while living, eponym of a tribe, and given a temple, cult statue, and priest. The dedications include the early Aeolic Π[η]σοῖδαν Ἀνδρομέδες | .ολείο. No. 115 contains isopsephic verses by the architect Aelius Nikon,

who has transformed the opening verses of the *Phoenissae* of Euripides. The single objects (pp. 378-414) are also edited by H. HEPDING. The sculpture is very fragmentary. In the Gymnasium were found part of a large seated statue of Heracles, and of a youthful figure. In the house of Attalus were found many carved brackets from the walls, and ornamented supports for tables such as are common in Pompeii. The terra-cottas and vase fragments are numerous but show no new types. Finally W. KOLBE publishes (pp. 415-469) 134 more fragments of the lists of names from the middle Gymnasium, and shows that these as well as those published earlier (see *A.J.A.* VII, p. 110) are not the names of the new citizens of 113 B.C., but of ephebi.

GREECE

RECENT WORK IN GREEK LANDS.—In *J.H.S.* XXVII, 1907, pp. 284-299, R. M. DAWKINS reviews the discoveries in Greek lands from June, 1906, to June, 1907. This summary notices only so much of his review as deals with matters not yet reported in the *JOURNAL*. The Greek Archaeological Society has perfected arrangements for excavating the ancient Agora at Athens, by clearing practically all the space between the Tower of the Winds and the Theseum, as well as the north slope of the Acropolis. At **Sparta** it is now clear that the cult of Orthia began with a large altar and perhaps a temple. The altar was covered when the level was raised, and a new temple was built in the sixth century B.C. In Hellenistic times the temple was rebuilt, and under the late empire was surrounded by a theatre. Nothing Mycenaean, except one gem, has been found. At the site of the temple of Athena Chalkioikos (*A.J.A.* XI, p. 354) was found a large archaic inscription, which continues but does not complete the "Damonon" inscription. At **Pseira** (Psyra), in Crete, Mr. Seager has continued his excavation of the prehistoric town, which existed in the Early Minoan period, though the extant houses contain objects of Late Minoan I and II. Nothing later was found. Painted reliefs in *gesso duro*, including one of a woman nearly 1 m. high, fine Late Minoan I pottery, with decorations in white, painted clay bulls, and about 60 stone vases are among the important objects discovered. A cemetery of Early Minoan II and III, and Middle Minoan I, contains the rock shelter burials, common in eastern Crete, and cist-graves, of the Amorgine type, hitherto unknown in Crete. About 100 vases of terra-cotta and 90 of stone have been found. While dissenting from Dörpfeld's views as to the "Achaean" geometric pottery, the author calls attention to the importance of determining the relation of the prehistoric fabrics of northern and western Greece to those of central Europe and of the Aegean. On **Rhodes** Dr. Kinch has begun excavating a town on the south end of the island, where all the remains belong to the period of the Rhodian vases. He has found the necropolis, which he assigns to 800-600 B.C.

The report of excavations in 1906 in *Arch. Anz.* 1907, cols. 105-115, deals with discoveries already reported in this *JOURNAL*.

THE GREEK ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The *Πρακτικά* for 1906 (Athens, 1907) contains a general statement (pp. 45-60) of the work of the Greek Archaeological Society by P. KAVVADIAS, followed by special reports. At the **Amphiareum** (pp. 83-85), B. LEONARDOS has dis-

covered the fountain built in 333 B.C., and, on the right bank of the ravine, foundations of buildings probably for the use of pilgrims. At **Sunium** (pp. 85-86) B. STAIS found in a cleft in the rock at the east of the temple, two colossal archaic "Apollos," and the bases and feet of two more. The best preserved figure, measuring with the base 3.25 m. high, has been placed in the Museum at Athens. At **Naxos** (pp. 86-90) K. STEPHANOS has excavated more tombs of the pre-Mycenaean period, and gives a careful table of the objects found in each. At **Epidaurus** (pp. 90-119; 4 pls.; 19 figs.) P. KAVVADIAS has continued the erection in the Museum of portions of the architecture of various buildings. Reconstruction showed that the three Nikes occupied the corners of the roof of the temple of Artemis, and the northeast corner of the entablature has been set up in the Museum. In the Hieron the foundations of the temples of Themis, about 85 m. north, and of Aphrodite, about 600 m. southeast of the temple of Asclepius, have been identified. These temples are the same size, and differ little from that of Artemis. All three seem to have been built at about the same time. The foundations of a small building have been found near the temple of Artemis; it may be the Ἐπιδότειον mentioned in an inscription. At **Lycosura** (pp. 120-123), K. KOUROUNIOTIS reports that a new museum has been built, and preparations made for piecing together the fragments of the statues by Damophon. The Megaron has been further cleared, and found to contain the altar. The whole structure resembles the great altar of Pergamon, and is unique in Greece. In **Thessaly** (pp. 123-130) A. S. ARVANITOPOULLOS has worked at several points. On the Pagasaeon Gulf he found the foundations of the temple of Apollo Coropaeus, with architectural remains of painted terra-cottas, and a mass of black-figured pottery of the sixth century. Near Cape Sepias, at the chapel of the Theotokos, have been found remains of a Doric temple of the fifth century, and votive sculptures. Near Larissa, a chamber tomb of the fourth century, with a barrel vault of fine stone, proved to have been plundered. G. SOTERIADIS excavated in western **Locris**, **Aetolia**, and **Phocis** (pp. 130-145). In Locris the necropolis of Oeneon was partly excavated with small results, and the temple of Nemean Zeus sought. In Aetolia details in the history of the temple at Thermon were investigated. In Phocis neolithic graves were excavated near Elatea, including a pre-Mycenaean tomb, which contained gold ornaments resembling those found in the second city at Troy. At **Corinth** (pp. 145-166; map), A. N. SKIAS has excavated at several points, finding the two roads mentioned by Pausanias as leading to the Agora, determining the position of the western long wall, and showing, in his opinion, that the ancient Agora lay to the east of the American excavations. Near **Chalcis** (pp. 167-168; 3 pls.) G. A. PAPAVALILEIOU has excavated late Mycenaean and Cycladic tombs. The latter have a short dromos leading to a chamber covered with slabs. At **Mistra** (pp. 169-177) A. ADAMANTINOU has been repairing the Byzantine churches. At **Bassae** the walls of the temple have been partially rebuilt with the old material and the half columns in the interior reërected. At **Corfu** a museum has been built near the tomb of Menecrates.

AEDEPSUS (EUBOEA). — **A Roman Bath.** — In Ἐφ. Ἀρχ. 1907, pp. 1-10 (3 pls.; 3 figs.), G. A. PAPAVALILEIOU reports on the excavation at Aedepsus (Euboea) of a small and simple bath of circular form, supplied

with water from the hot mineral springs on the hill above. Among the finds were a statue of Antinous as Dionysus, a statue of Julia Domna (?), and a head of Caracalla (?).

ATHENS. — **New Inscriptions.** — In *American Journal of Philology*, XXVIII, 1907, pp. 424-433, D. M. ROBINSON publishes eleven inscriptions from copies made in Athens in July, 1907. A bronze mirror, said to come from Tegea, bore the word *Διμνᾶντος*, retrograde. It may be a dedication to Artemis Limnatis (Paus. VIII, 53, 11). No. 3 is the inscription relating to the erection of tripods (*A.J.A.* XI, p. 222) probably at Cynosarges. This copy, made from the stone itself, corrects the original publication in many particulars. No. 4 is a mortgage stone of the *ἐπὶ λύσει* type, recording the unusual number of five mortgages. No. 11 is a dedication to Asclepius from the Piræus.

CHALCIS. — **Terra-cotta Objects found in Recent Excavations.** — In *Ἐφ. Ἀρχ.* 1907, pp. 65-90 (pl.; 17 figs.), A. PHILADELPHUS publishes the terra-cottas from the excavations of G. Papavasileiou (cf. *Πρακτικά*, 1900, 1901, 1902), consisting of numerous figurines, including two jointed dolls and a fine female acrobat, and, most interesting of all, a moulded "Megarian" or "Samian" *skyphos*, belonging to the class of Robert's *Homerische Becher*. The outside of the bowl is covered by a relief representing a fight near two ships, but neither the scene nor the individual figures can be identified with any passage from the Homeric or Cyclic Poems.

CRETE. — **Italian Excavations in 1907.** — The Italian expedition to Crete excavated at **Phaestos** from May 20 to June 26, 1907. More foundation walls from the early palace were discovered, and deep digging showed the existence of walls of small stone laid in clay, which seem to belong to a still earlier building. In the later palace the "peristyle" at the north was cleared, and found to be surrounded by twelve columns, four on each side (counting corner columns twice). It seems a prototype of the classical peristyle. A ramp was also found, connecting with a staircase, which solved the question of communication between the public rooms of the upper story and the private rooms on the ground floor.

At **Prinià**, between July 15 and August 5, work was continued on the rocky *Παρέλα*. In the Hellenistic fortress many weapons were found, including a bullet inscribed *Γορ[τυνίων]*, a relic of strife between Gortyna and Prinià. Numerous early house walls were cleared, which, from the vases with reliefs and other objects, evidently belonged to the archaic Greek period. More important was the discovery of an early Greek temple, where were found numerous fragments of *poros* sculpture, including a frieze with riders in relief, and remains of at least three statues, representing seated figures. One throne rested on a base decorated with reliefs, and the robe of a goddess was similarly adorned. The statues resemble those from Branchidae, and the reliefs in stone and on the vases raise interesting problems of the relation to the Graeco-Oriental art of Asia Minor and the Etruscan tombs. (L. PERNIER, *Boll. Arte*, 1907, viii, pp. 26-30; 2 pls.; 4 figs.)

CRETE. — **CNOSSUS.** — **Excavations in 1907.** — The campaign of 1907 at Cnossus has led to surprising results. On the road to the Royal tomb, two rock-cut beehive tombs, of about 800 B.C., have been found, containing iron swords and cinerary urns. The objects found show a variety of decorations, indicating the survival of Minoan traditions. The vases have new

and elaborate geometric designs; on one are represented cult images of a goddess and a warrior god on low bases. At the palace beneath the pavement of the west court has been found a large, circular area, filled with pottery and débris from the first period of the later palace (Middle Minoan III). The art shows a naturalism never again attained in the ancient world. As there are many models of marine objects, this pit may have been an aquarium. In the central court weathering has brought out marks on the pavement indicating the existence of a shrine with an elevated centre and wings such as is shown on frescoes from this part of the palace. Near the clay ramp stone bastions have been found, which once supported a staircase to the upper stories. The supposed outer wall on the south of the palace has proved to belong to a corridor, and at the southwest it is now clear that there remains a wholly unsuspected quarter of the palace. The plan of the southern entrance, with a porter's lodge and remains of an old roadway running to a *tête de pont* by the stream below, has been found. Under the



FIGURE 7.—TERRACE OF THE LIONS. DELOS.

porch of the southern entrance the cupola of a rock chamber, probably an early tomb, was found, which widened in the descent. It contained sherds belonging to Middle Minoan I, the period of the earliest palace, but the bottom had not been reached at 25 m., when work for the season stopped. (A. J. EVANS, London *Times*, July 15, 1907.) The Cretan Exploration Fund has issued an earnest appeal for funds to continue this work, the expenses of which have been borne for two years by Dr. Evans.

CRETE. — PALAIKASTRO. — Conclusion of the Excavations. — In *B.S.A.* XII, pp. 1-8 (5 figs.), R. M. DAWKINS gives a brief account of the excavations at Palaikastro in 1906 (*A.J.A.* XI, p. 349). On the lower slopes of Petsofá a cave was found, containing three *larnakes* with bones, and in the earth a great mass of bones and pottery, a pair of bronze earrings, bronze mirrors, and stone bowls. The pottery seemed intermediate between Late Minoan II and III. It seems that these burials belong very early in

Late Minoan III, and that the site was not abandoned after the destruction of the town at the close of Late Minoan II. As an inscribed libation-table was earlier found at this cave, it seems that the linear script was used in the period following the fall of the palace at Cnossus.

CRETE. — PRAESUS. — Hellenic Tombs. — In *B.S.A.* XII, pp. 63-70 (4 figs.), F. H. MARSHALL publishes the contents of Hellenic tombs, excavated at Praesus in 1901. The contents of twenty-two tombs are briefly catalogued, and the more important objects discussed. In one tomb a skull was found with silver-gilt roundels on the forehead and silver earrings at the sides. Most of the gold and silver ornaments are characterized by the free use of granulation, by certain Oriental affinities, and by the paleness of the gold. Such ornaments have been found in Lydia and Etruria, as well as on several islands. Their date seems to be at the end of the seventh and beginning of the sixth century B.C., and it is probable that they originated in Lydia, where the pale gold is found.

DELOS. — The Excavations of 1906. — The complete report of M. HOLLEAUX on the excavations at Delos in 1906 is published in *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1907, pp. 335-371 (14 figs.). The following summary is merely supplementary to that already published in *A.J.A.* XI, p. 353. The Mycenaean



FIGURE 8. — STATUE OF ARTEMIS. DELOS. A geological examination has fixed the ancient shore line, which differed much from that of to-day. Among the statues are an archaic Apollo, a statue of an Athenian Cleopatra (ca. 140 B.C.), and a statue of Artemis slaying a deer (Fig. 8).

grave was an ossuary, and seems to have survived the Athenian *κάθαρσις* of 426 B.C. only because it was a sacred spot, perhaps one of the famous tombs of the Hyperborean Maidens. Soundings in the *temenos* disclosed everywhere early pottery extending to the Mycenaean age. Near the Agora of the Italians a Doric temple of Macedonian times, and the so-called Monument of Granite have been cleared. The latter encloses a large court surrounded by sixteen rooms, apparently shops. An upper story contained finely decorated rooms. The terrace of the lions (Fig. 7) extends along the western bank of the Sacred Lake. Originally there were probably eight lions, of which five were found *in situ*. The circular monument stood on the site of an ancient cult, and bore the inscription *Τριτοπάτωρ | Πυρρακιδῶν | Α. ε . . των*, indicating an archagetes of the Athenian family of the *Πυρρακίδα*.

A Hypostyle Hall.—In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1907, pp. 615–621 (2 figs.), G. LEROUX reports the discovery, outside the temenos, of the largest hall (56.30 m. × 34.50 m.) yet found on Delos. On three sides it is surrounded by a wall, but on the fourth, facing the Agora of Theophrastus, is a row of Doric columns. Within are five rows of nine columns. The three inner rows are Ionic, but around the hall runs a row of Doric columns, lower than the Ionic, but the same height as the columns of the front. The building, therefore, had a high centre, surrounded by a lower aisle. The place of the central column was occupied by an *hypoethrum*. The building (dated ca. 125 B.C.) seems a precursor of the Roman basilica derived from the hypostyle halls of Egypt.

LEUCAS.—**Progress of the Excavations.**—The chief results of Dörpfeld's excavations on Leucas in 1907 are briefly reported in *W. kl. Phil.* 1907, cols. 1073–1075 by P. GOESSLER. In the plain of Nidri the presence of an extensive ancient settlement was confirmed and everywhere the monochrome pottery, called by Dörpfeld Achæan, was found in the pre-classical levels. A burial place contained bodies lying on the left side with the knees drawn up, with vases, bronzes, and other objects, including a spear head of peculiar form resembling one from Sesklo. The monochrome vases also were like those from Thessaly, and similar objects were found in the fourth grave at Mycenæ. The foundations of a large building were found, but as they were covered with water their complete exploration has been deferred. On Mt. Amali a village was found with oval and square houses and, corresponding to them, two groups of pottery and of graves. A more complete report has been published by W. DÖRPFELD: *Vierter Brief über Leukas-Ithaka: Die Ergebnisse der Ausgrabungen von 1907*. Athens, January, 1908. 26 pp.; 3 maps; 4 figs. 8vo. The excavations at Leucas, Pylos, and Olympia (*A.J.A.* XI, p. 354) as seen in the summer of 1907, are described by A. S. COOLEY in the *Boston Transcript*, October 16, 1907.

MEGARA.—**Two Watch Towers.**—Two towers on the southern side of the pass over which runs the road from Megara to Thebes, commanding views of Pagæ and the Megarian plain, are described in *B.S.A.* XII, pp. 104–108 (4 figs.), by H. J. W. TILLYARD. One tower is square, and about 33 feet high. It is good Greek work of about the fourth century B.C. The other is round, and about 50 feet high. While originally Greek, it seems to have been extensively repaired during the Middle Ages. The towers seem to have been built by the Megarians as watch-towers against the north, and as a base for an army defending the pass.

MYCALESSUS.—**Excavations in the Necropolis.**—At a meeting of the Hellenic Society, November 12, 1907, R. M. BURROWS described his excavations at Rhitsona, the site of Mycalessus in Boeotia. The necropolis has yielded fine specimens of pottery and interesting figurines. The chief result seems to be the proof that Boeotian geometric pottery was in use in the second half of the sixth century B.C., as it is found with black-figured ware. It is lacking in a grave that contained geometric fibulae and Proto-Corinthian vases, but is found with Corinthian vases in some graves. (*Athen.* Nov. 23, 1907.)

PHOCIS.—**Excavations at the Σχιστή 'Οδός.**—In excavations at the Σχιστή 'Οδός in Phocis G. SOTIRIADIS has found the course of the old road to Delphi, with many remains of supporting walls, and on the hillock occupied

by the modern monument to Megos, remains of dwellings, vases, and implements from neolithic times. (*W. kl. Phil.* 1907, cols. 1301-1302, from *Voss. Ztg.*)

SCHIMATARI AND DILISI. — Excavations. — In *B.S.A.* XII, pp. 93-100 (3 figs.), A. C. B. BROWN describes excavations undertaken near Schimatari and at Dilisi in Boeotia in a search for Delium and the temple of Apollo (*A.J.A.* XI, p. 225). So far as these objects were concerned, the results were wholly negative. On the hill of H. Elias were found the foundations of a Mycenaean house with many potsherds, and near by two rock-cut tombs. At Dilisi many trial diggings were made, but no remains of importance were found.

SPARTA. — Excavations of the British School. — The detailed report of the first campaign of the British School at Sparta is published



FIGURE 9. — MOULDED PITHOS FROM SPARTA.

in *B.S.A.* XII, pp. 277-479 (6 pls.; 47 figs.). As the discoveries have been reported in *A.J.A.* XI, pp. 95-96, little but the table of contents is given here. § 1, R. C. BOSANQUET, *The Season's Work* (pp. 277-283). § 2, A. J. B. WACE, *The City Wall* (pp. 284-288). § 3, A. J. B. WACE, *The Heroon* (pp. 288-294). In this small shrine on the Eurotas were found pottery, terra-cotta reliefs, and part of a large pithos decorated with moulded reliefs (Fig. 9). § 4, G. DICKINS, *The Great Altar near the Eurotas* (pp. 295-302). This was composed of a wall of squared blocks enclosing a space filled with unhewn stones. § 5, R. C. BOSANQUET, *The Sanctuary of Artemis Or-*

thia (pp. 303-317; Fig. 10). § 6, R. M. DAWKINS, *Remains of the Archaic Greek Period* (pp. 318-330). Noteworthy are the lead figurines of various types, numbering at least 10,000, and the terra-cotta masks, some of which are votive, while others may well have been worn in some ritual drama (Fig. 11). § 7, R. C. BOSANQUET, *The Cult of Orthia as illustrated by the Finds* (pp. 331-343). The scourging of boys seems late. The terra-cotta masks suggest that there was a good deal of rustic merriment in the cult. § 8, A. J. B. WACE, *The Stamped Tiles* (pp. 344-350). § 9, H. J. W. TILLYARD *Inscriptions from the Artemisium* (pp. 351-393). Forty-eight texts, chiefly dedications by boy victors, are published. There were three contests; the *μῶα* and *κελῆα* were musical, the *καθθηρατόριον* seems to have been a rough game, not an actual bull-fight. The victor dedicated a sickle blade. § 10, G. DICKINS, *The Theatre* (pp. 394-406). Trial trenches determined the general dimensions. § 11, A. J. B. WACE, *The Roman Baths* (pp. 407-414). The large brick ruins called

"Arapissa" seem to have been Roman baths of the second century A.D., but the plan is irregular. § 12, R. TRAQUAIR, *The Roman Stoa and the Later Fortifications* (pp. 415-430). The Stoa has three rooms with good cross-groined vaults. The fortifications of the Acropolis date from the

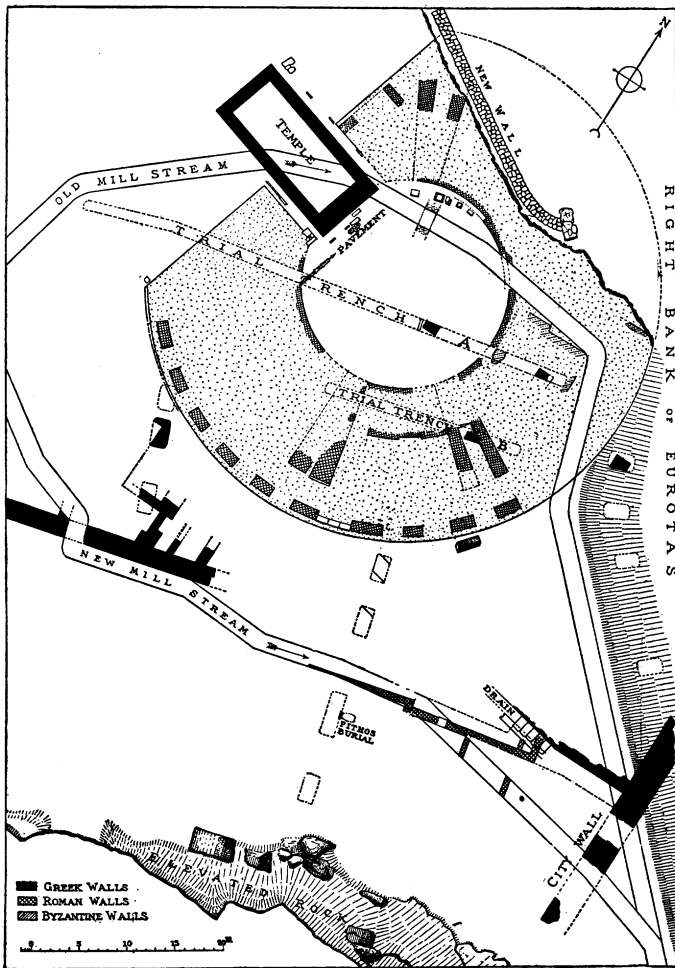


FIGURE 10. — THE ARTEMISIUM. SPARTA.

third century A.D., but were altered and strengthened in succeeding centuries until perhaps 700-800 A.D. § 13, G. DICKINS, *Topographical Conclusions* (pp. 431-439). The following points have been fixed; the Acropolis, the Agora, Pausanias' route westward to the Theatre, and eastward to the gates and the Limnaeum, the city wall from the Artemisium to the old

bridge, traces of the north road from Sparta toward Tegea and Argos. § 14, H. J. W. TILLYARD, *Inscriptions from the Altar, the Acropolis and other Sites* (pp. 440-479). In all

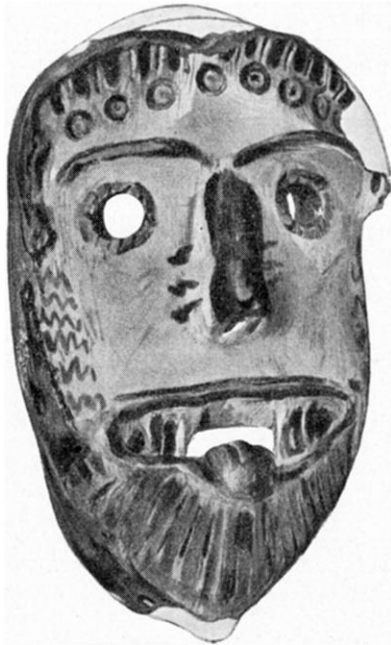


FIGURE 11. — MASK FROM ARTEMISIUM.
SPARTA.

41 texts are published, including a Spartan decree conferring the proxeny on a certain Carneades of Cyrene, a law relating to the Leonidea, a law regulating an athletic contest and the preliminary training, and many honorary inscriptions. Several inscriptions copied by Fourmount have been found. It seems likely that he buried some to preserve them.

The results of the excavations in 1907 (*A.J.A.* XI, p. 354, and *supra*, p. 94) were reported by R. M. DAWKINS at the meeting of the British Association (*London Times*, Aug. 7, 1907) and at the meeting of the subscribers to the British School at Athens (*Nation*, Nov. 21, 1907).

**NOTES FROM THE SPO-
RADES.** — In *B.S.A.* XII, pp. 151-174 (18 figs.), R. M. DAWKINS and A. J. B. WACE publish notes on *Astypalaea*, *Telos*, *Nisyros*, and *Leros*, gathered during the summer of 1906. At *Astypalaea* there are few ancient remains, as the mediaeval castle of

the Quirini occupies the acropolis and the modern Chora the site of the ancient city. At the harbor of Vathy is an ancient square tower with an adjoining court. At *Telos* the ancient walls of the acropolis and of the lower city can be traced near Megalachorió, and there is an Hellenic fort near Mikrochoriό. The island is comparatively rich in mediaeval castles. On *Nisyros* the Greek walls of the old capital at Mandraki are easily traceable, and one gate is almost perfect. At three points the steps leading to the top of the wall are preserved. The island is volcanic, and there is an active *solfatar*a near Nikiá. On *Leros* only a square tower at Parthéni and the remains of a small fort at Xerókambo are described.

TEGEA. — *Inscriptions.* — In 'Εφ. 'Αρχ. 1907, pp. 105-122, A. S. ARVANITOPOULLOS publishes several new inscriptions found at Tegea (cf. 'Εφ. 'Αρχ. 1906, pp. 23 ff.), with notes and corrections on others previously published by himself and others.

THESSALY. — *Discoveries in 1907.* — The following discoveries have been made in Thessaly by A. S. ARVANITOPOULLOS. In the lower city of Phthiotic Thebes many house-walls have been found and fragments of reliefs decorated with Homeric scenes. On the acropolis are the remains of a large archaic building. The lower strata have yielded obsidian arrow heads, vase fragments, and a bronze clasp of the geometric period. (*W. kl.*

Phil. 1907, cols. 989-990.) At Pagasae outside the ancient wall are the ruins of a bastion, apparently erected in great haste in the second century A.D. The builders used monuments from the neighboring graves for the inner and outer walls, and filled the space between with a mass of stelae, many of which were painted. Several are well-preserved, and furnish examples of Greek painting from about 350 B.C. to the Christian era. At Volo a marble grave monument has been found with well-preserved paintings and ten inscriptions. (*W. kl. Phil.* 1907, cols. 1300-1301, from *Voss. Ztg.*)

ITALY

RECENT RESEARCH IN ITALY.— In *Arch. Anz.* 1907, cols. 115-125, G. KÖRTE reports, often with a brief discussion, the chief results of archaeological research in Italy during 1906. These results have all been already noticed in this JOURNAL.

In London *Times*, December 27, 1907, T. ASHBY publishes a review of the discoveries of the year in Italy. For the most part these discoveries are reported in this JOURNAL from other sources. Mau's view that the inscription on Trajan's column (*A.J.A.* XI, p. 474) refers to the removal of the Servian *agger* is rejected on the ground that it is doubtful if the wall ran where this theory requires. Hülsen's explanation that the reference is to the maximum height of the removed portion of the Quirinal seems more probable. A law passed last July has established a fund of five million lire, of which four-fifths is to be invested in Italian consols, for the purchase of objects of historical, archaeological, or artistic interest. The text of the law is published in *Boll. Arte*, 1907, x, pp. 15-16.

THE DEPARTMENT OF ANTIQUITIES AND FINE ARTS. —

In *Boll. Arte*, 1907, ix, pp. 29-35, is published the full text of an act reorganizing the administration of the Department of Antiquities and Fine Arts. It provides for a Superior Council under the Minister of Public Instruction, and regulates the appointment and duties of all officials. For appointment and promotion examinations and other tests of fitness are required.

ARQUÀ-PETRARCA. — Prehistoric Settlement. — G. GHIRARDINI publishes in *Not. Scav.* IV, 1907, pp. 105-108, a preliminary account of excavations carried on in the prehistoric settlement by the Lago della Costa, near Arquà-Petrarca. The village was constructed partly on dry land on the edge of the lake, partly on wood and broken rock piled out into the lake. The inhabitants were somewhat advanced in civilization, produced pottery varied in shape, and with decorations in scratches and relief, worked bone and horn, and surely knew something of bronze, of which, however, only one piece was found.

BOLOGNA. — The French Excavations. — In *Mél. Arch. Hist.* XXVII, 1907, pp. 325-462 (plan; 62 figs.), A. GRENIER describes in great detail the excavations which he conducted for the French School in Rome at Bologna. His work continued from May 20 to October 4, with the exception of six weeks in July and August. The work after September 1 did not alter the conclusions drawn from the first campaign (*A.J.A.* XI, p. 97). No trace of a transition between the Villanova and Etruscan periods has been found, nor has anything been found to connect the Villanova with the Terramare

of the Po valley. All the evidence from the necropolis indicates that the Villanova people were absolutely different from the Etruscans and developed their own independent civilization until the Etruscan conquest, perhaps about the middle of the sixth century. Each trench and tomb is minutely described with an exact inventory of every object found. A note (pp. 453-462; 7 figs.) by F. FRASSETTO describes three skulls from two graves. One belongs to Sergi's Euro-African race and might be either Etruscan or Villanovan. The other two are Euro-African and Eurasian. They were found in one grave, and confirm the mixed character of the Villanova population.

CORNETO-TARQUINIA. — **A Necropolis.** — Excavations conducted on an extensive scale and at his own cost by Vincenzo Fioroni in 1904-1906 are described minutely by L. PERNIER in *Not. Scav.* IV, 1907, pp. 43-82, 227-261, 321-352 (map; many illustrations). The burial region investigated lies to the northeast of Corneto-Tarquinia, between the river Marta and the provincial road that leads to Monte Romano, in the holding called La Cività. The very numerous graves were of primitive type, and a large majority of them were in untouched condition, containing rich stores of objects. The entire product of Fioroni's excavations has been acquired for the Central Etruscan Museum at Florence, where they will serve as a most important basis for systematic study of the yet uncertain history of Italic and Etruscan peoples in the early iron age.

ESTE. — **Excavations in the Necropolis.** — Excavations in the northern necropolis of Este, along the Via S. Stefano and Via Caldevigo brought to light a series of tombs that reveal fully the character of the most ancient Venetian civilization. The objects found include both bronze and iron. The whole work is minutely described by A. ALFONSI in *Not. Scav.* IV, 1907, pp. 153-183 (plans; numerous cuts).

FRAGAGNANO. — **Hoard of Republican Denarii.** — A hoard of 86 republican *denarii*, acquired October 2, 1904, from a peasant's find at Fragagnano (Apulia) is now described for the first time by Q. QUAGLIATI in *Not. Scav.* IV, 1907, pp. 95-101. The pieces were found in a small pot of earthenware, and were all more or less worn. Three were anonymous; the remaining 83 represented 55 different magistrates of 47 families. They cover the period (according to Babelon's chronology) from 268-74 B.C.

GROSSETO. — **Archaic Tomb.** — A. PASQUI reports a carefully orientated tomb *a fossa* discovered on the southern confines of the ancient necropolis of Rusellae. At a metre's distance from the foot (eastward) was a pit containing votive objects, most important among which was a *paalstab* of bronze, differing in some details from those previously discovered. (*Not. Scav.* IV, 1907, pp. 315-319; fig.) The objects discovered have been sent to the Archaeological Museum at Florence.

MARINO. — **Discovery of a Statue.** — In the *contrada Campofattore*, near Marino, was found, in May, 1906, a headless and armless statue of Carrara marble, representing a young man with the greater part of the body nude, a *himation*, that was draped over the left arm, covering the lower part of the body and the legs. Further excavations disclosed remains of a villa, apparently dating from the latter half of the first century A.D. (P. SECCIA CORTES, *Not. Scav.* IV, 1907, pp. 214-220; map; 3 figs.)

ORDONA (HERDONIA). — **Daunian Graves of Historic Times.** — Q. QUAGLIATI reports the investigation of graves in the necropolis of Her-

donia, which extended in a circuit of about 3 km. around the ancient city. The graves explored date from the sixth or fifth century B.C., and are interesting as showing the persistence here in historical times of the custom of burial in a bent position. (*Not. Scav.* IV, 1907, pp. 28-38, 6 cuts.)

OSTIA.—**Recent Excavations.**—In the Piccolo Mercato have been found a few coins of the second and third centuries A.D., some lamps, weights, fragments of glass, and other small objects (*Not. Scav.* IV, 1907, pp. 17-19). In the Via della Fontana was found a mutilated inscription commemorating the gift of a silver image to a *collegium traiectus . . . celi*, and a distribution thereupon of a *sportula* of two *denarii* to each person (*ibid.* pp. 122-123). Certain adjacent rooms have also been excavated (*ibid.* pp. 212-214; plan; 2 cuts).

PAESTUM.—**Excavations.**—Excavations conducted at Paestum by Vittorio Spinazzola have laid bare the perfectly paved streets of Posidonia two metres below the level of the temples. A monumental stairway which served as an approach to the so-called Basilica has been uncovered, fragments of the terra-cotta decorations, and (near the site of the altar) many pre-Hellenic objects have been found. An archaic inscription with the name of Poseidon proves that the so-called Basilica was a temple of Poseidon. (*S. R. R. Arch.* X, 1907, p. 167. See also *W. kl. Phil.* 1907, col. 1429, from *Voss. Ztg.*; *Nation*, Nov. 14, 1907.)

PALESTRINA.—**New Excavations.**—The Archaeological Society of Praeneste has undertaken new excavations for scientific purposes, and to establish a local museum. Trenches run near the Strada di Loreto disclosed burials for the most part in monolithic coffins of peperinó with lids of tufa, sometimes in gable-form. Many of the graves had been robbed in ancient times. A very considerable number contained each one piece of *aes rude*. The contents of each grave are accurately described by D. VAGLIERI in *Not. Scav.* IV, 1907, pp. 19-27, 138-144. Excavations in the Piazza Savoia yielded interesting foundations, tunnels, and an underground room, together with fragments of statuary, architectural members, and inscriptions (*ibid.* pp. 132-138; plan and cuts). Further digging shows that the present Piazza Savoia (Regina Margherita) does not correspond precisely with the ancient (supposed) Forum. On one side this area was occupied by a structure of unknown purpose, on the other by a great flight of steps. It seems probable that the main edifice was one marked by certain columns, discovered in the course of these excavations, but it was masked to some degree by later structures, and could hardly be the Temple of Fortune (as Marucchi argues), which must rather be that building over whose ruins the cathedral now stands. Hülsen thinks the building of the columns was a library. In the excavations were found many fragments of statuary, probably destined for a lime-kiln near by (*ibid.* pp. 288-304; plan; numerous cuts).

RAVENNA.—**Recent Discoveries.**—The ancient walls have been breached in several places, including the site of the ancient Porta Aurea, removed in 1582. This work has brought to light remains of two flanking towers and of pillars which carried the two arches of the gate, as well as architectural fragments and inscriptions. In the palace of Theodoric remains of walls and mosaic floors have been uncovered. (*W. kl. Phil.* 1907, cols. 1132-1133, from *Voss. Ztg.*)

ROME.—Excavations on the Palatine.—New excavations on the Palatine have been inaugurated with the purpose of investigating its original configuration, and the structures on it in republican times. The first work was undertaken at the western corner (toward the Velabrum), never occupied by imperial structures. The examination of the cistern near the House of Livia had shown that this section of the hill had been artificially raised about eight metres by material drawn from the surrounding parts, forming a level for building, and a "pomerium" bordering it on the west. Outside the "acropolis," but within this "pomerium," Inspector Count Cozza has investigated certain graves and walls, from which tentative conclusions are drawn: a primitive settlement was planted on the Cermalus, defended by a stockade, but not changing at all the natural configuration of the hill. A second stage of settlement (Romulean?) is marked by better works. Blocks of conglomerate tufa were used to level the higher part of the place. To this period (eighth to seventh century) belongs the cistern aforesaid, and doubtless encircling walls not yet found. The necropolis, begun as early as the ninth century, continued in use till the fourth century, though no remains of the fifth have yet been found. It would appear that in the sixth and fifth centuries, when Etruscan cities were most flourishing, progress in this settlement was arrested. In the fourth century, or soon thereafter, a stronger wall was built about the Cermalus, perhaps prompted by the invasion of the Gauls in 390 B.C., who perhaps left as traces of their encampment on the Palatine the pieces of rude pottery, black with smoke, that these excavations found resting on ashes. (D. VAGLIERI, *Not. Scav.* IV, 1907, pp. 185-205, 264-282, maps and cuts.)

Discovery of a Statue.—In *Chron. Arts*, 1907, p. 298, M. PERNOT describes the discovery, in removing an old house below the Tarpeian rock, of the statue (1.40 m. high) of an old woman carrying a basket full of herbs with a pair of chickens tied outside. The execution is scarcely equal to that of the well-known statue in the Capitoline Museum. There is no evidence that there was a portico with statues between the columns near this spot.

A Relief representing Coiners.—A relief recently found in Rome contains a male bust between a *guttus* and *patra*. Below, between two columns, are a man swinging a hammer above an anvil and another man holding in one hand a die and in the other a sort of collar, apparently for holding the die over the anvil. The *malleator* and *suppositor* probably belong to an establishment the superintendent of which is represented by the bust. (R. MOWAT, *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1907, pp. 100-101.)

Coins from the Excavations in 1906.—FR. GNECCHI publishes sixteen coins acquired by him from the excavations at Rome in 1906, chiefly medallions and first bronzes. A first bronze of Hadrian is in mint-state, and only one example of each of two medallions (of Plautilla and Maximus I) was known before. (*R. Ital. Num.* XX, 1907, pp. 167-170; pl.)

Acquisitions of the National Museum.—The National Museum at Rome has recently received from the Baths of Caracalla an abraxas gem, with the head of Medusa on one side, and on the other a small figure of Hecate above the Greek vowels. The King has also presented to the Museum the torso of an archaic female figure, in the style of the Acropolis

statues. It appears to belong to the Ionic school, but it is not certain whether it is an original work of the fifth century B.C., or a Roman copy, though the former is more probable. (G. MORETTI, *Boll. Arte*, 1907, vii, pp. 17-19; 3 figs.) A recently acquired bronze seal with the inscription INSTEITER TVLLIVCETSTEFANILLAEAEEMILIANAECE, makes possible the correction of a now lost Christian seal published by Fabretti. (*Not. Scav.* IV, 1907, p. 94.)

Breaches in the Aurelian Wall.—In the London *Times*, December 27, 1907, is an article on the openings authorized by the Municipal Council in the Aurelian Wall between the Porta Pinciana and the Porta Salaria. The openings are to be seven in number, and four have already been cut. Unlike the opening made a few years ago, they are breaches, and not arches, which preserve the upper part of the wall. The action has aroused strong protests from Comm. Boni and other Italian archaeologists. The reason given is the need of more communication between the new quarter outside the walls and the inner city. In the *Nation*, February 6, 1908, it is stated that the Syndic has decided that no more openings shall be made in the wall, that the three arches in the Via Piemonte shall be left unchanged, and that an archway shall replace the breach near the Porta Pinciana.

Minor Discoveries.—Among the minor discoveries in Rome reported in *Not. Scav.* IV, 1907, are the following: Behind the apse of **SS. Quattro Coronati**, some substructions in *opus reticulatum*, and stretches of sewer (p. 4); on the **Via Flaminia**, by the former Villa Massani, further sepulchral inscriptions, and at the 10th kilometer (cava Del Grosso), walls and pavement of an ancient villa (pp. 5 f.), and tombs (pp. 205-206; cut); in the **Via Salaria** (Corso d'Italia), near the corner of the Corso Pinciano, more sepulchral *cippi*, and in a terra-cotta coffin a coin of Probus, showing that some interments were made in the third century in cemeteries of the first century and the beginning of the second (pp. 6-12; plan); also other tombs (pp. 89 f., 116 ff., 207 ff.; cuts); on the **Corso Pinciano**, at the corner of Via Tevere, further *columbaria*, already robbed (pp. 12-17, plan); also part of a street-pavement (p. 90 f.); in **Via Principe Amadeo**, under the vault of the steps to the church of S. Eusebio, a square column of white marble (p. 83); in **Via Guicciardini**, a large bath with seven niches (p. 83); in **Via del Quirinale** (villa Colonna), a cippus of travertine recording the condemnation of certain private property by *curatores locorum publicorum iudicandorum* (p. 83; cf. *C.I.L.* VI, 1267, 31573-4); in **Via di Marmorata**, many fragments of *tegulae bipedales*, with stamps (pp. 84-86); on the **Via Flaminia** (Viale Tor di Quinto), a travertine basement and remains of a mosaic pavement (p. 86); on the **Via Tasso** (Villa Lancellotti), fragment of an inscription of M. Aurelius (p. 113); near the **Corso** and the **Via Tomacelli**, architectural fragments, pieces of sarcophagi, and part of an inscription commemorating a statue and *ornamenta triumphalia* (p. 114); in **Via della Navicella**, a marble arm and two busts, one of marble, the other of alabaster (p. 183; cut); in **Piazza Termini**, east of the railway station, remains of brick and reticulate walls, and of a mosaic pavement (p. 183); on the **Via Latina**, opposite the Vigna Aquari, a piece of pavement of the ancient Via Latina, parallel to the modern (p. 206); in **Via dei Miracoli**, a marble statue of a nude young man, lacking the right arm and the legs from the knees downward (p. 263; cut).

SAN VITTORINO (AMITERNUM).— **An Important Grave.**— A grave of the Roman period excavated at S. Vittorino (Amiternum) contained remains of the bronze mountings of what appears to be a *sella curulis*, and of a couch on which the corpse was laid. Certain other peculiarities lead A. PASQUI, who describes the discovery, to believe that the grave was closed with the actual doors from the house of the deceased; cf. *Wiener Studien*, XXIV, 1902, pp. 174 ff. (*Not. Scav.* IV, 1907, pp. 145–151.)

SARDINIA.— **GENONI AND ITTIRI.**— **Archaic Statuettes.**— Two archaic bronze statuettes, one from Genoni and one from Ittiri, and both examples of pre-Phoenician Sardinian art, are described by A. TAMARELLI in *Not. Scav.* IV, 1907, pp. 352–359 (3 cuts). Both represent musicians, one blowing a horn, the other (hermaphroditic), *tibiae*; both are doubtless religious types. The latter type points to an early Sardinian conception, found also among other peoples, of a demonic being of bisexual character. A list is given of nine other Sardinian statuettes of similar type.

SICILY.— **GELA.**— **An Archaic Greek Temple.**— P. ORSI reports the discovery of an archaic Greek temple by the hill Molino a Vento, that extends eastward from Terranova di Sicilia. He believes the temple to have been dedicated to Athena, perhaps toward the end of the seventh century B.C. It will be described at length in *Mon. Ant.* (*Not. Scav.* IV, 1907, pp. 38–40; pl.)

Discovery of Vases.— The recent excavations in Gela have yielded many fine Attic vases, among them a cylix with the signature Chachrylion and a representation of a youth standing beside his horse. A fine amphora is signed by Polygnotus. A number of the *καλός*-names, including Aristides, Lycus, Chaerippus, and Diodotus, are new. (*W. kl. Phil.* 1907, cols. 1326, 1429.)

SICILY.— **PALERMO.**— **Prehistoric Settlements.**— E. SALINAS has discovered traces of a prehistoric settlement about 5 km. east of Palermo, on the road to Messina. They are in a stratum underlying a bed of travertine of lacustrine origin, more than a metre in thickness, itself covered in turn by a layer of *humus*. (*Not. Scav.* IV, 1907, pp. 101–103; map.) *Ibid.* pp. 307–313 (map; 3 figs.), the same writer describes his investigation of paleolithic settlements and cemeteries on Monte Pellegrino.

TERAMO.— **Discovery of the Cardo.**— Excavations along the Corso di Porta Reale at Teramo have revealed a piece of a Roman paved street, evidently part of the hitherto unknown *cardo* of Interamnina Praetuttiorum. Some pieces of channelled columns were also found. The paving is of Montorio sandstone. (F. SAVINI, *Not. Scav.* IV, 1907, pp. 3, 4.)

VETULONIA.— **An Archaic Tomb.**— A tomb a *fossa*, of the third or second century B.C., was discovered at the eastern limit of the necropolis of Vetulonia. The objects found in it, various dishes of bronze (some had perhaps been abstracted), have been deposited in the Archaeological Museum at Florence. (A. PASQUI, *Not. Scav.* IV, 1907, pp. 320–321.)

MINOR DISCOVERIES.— Among the discoveries reported from various parts of Italy in *Not. Scav.* IV, 1907, pts. 1–6, are the following: at **Assisi** in the ancient Forum a considerable part of a long inscription cut on a wall, the construction of which by certain magistrates it records (A. PASQUI, pp. 223–227; fig.); at **Castel Gandolfo**, the sepulchral inscription of a *salararius* of the *leg. II. Parthicae Seuerianae* (p. 130); at **Civita Lavinia**,

in clearing an ancient artificial pit in Borgo S. Giovanni, many architectural fragments, which seem from fragments of dedicatory inscriptions to have belonged to a neighboring temple of Hercules (D. VAGLIERI, pp. 124-129); at **Chitignano** (Etruria), in the village of Taéna, a bronze bust, and a bronze statuette of a nude Jupiter, supposed parts of a *stips uotiva* (pp. 111-113); at **Gallicano**, the sepulchral inscriptions of a licitor of the third *decuria* QVI · IMP · ET · COS · ET · PR · APPARVIT, and of certain men with the rare *praenomen* Annius (p. 131); at **Rimini**, tombs of the Roman age (pp. 108-109); at **S. Lorenzo** (Pizzoli), a votive *cippus*, with an inscription to Silvanus (pp. 221-222); at **Sevegliano**, tombs (containing the usual small objects) indicating by their alignment a Roman road from Aquileia (13 km. distant) through Terzo, Cervignano, Ontagnano, Tissano, and Risano (pp. 41-42); at **Sulmona**, remains of a Roman road, probably *Via Minucia*, or *Numicia*, from Corfinium to Aufidena (pp. 26-27); at **Tivoli** in *Le Cese di Galli* of the Villa Hadriana, three rooms belonging to an ancient building (p. 19).

A new Latin inscription from **Terracina** in honor of an unnamed *praefectus castrorum* of Legio VI, Victrix, and a fragment of a *cippus* are published in *Röm. Mitt.* XXI, 1906, pp. 394-397 (3 figs.) by H. L. WILSON.

SPAIN

NUMANTIA. — **A Camp of Scipio.** — At Numantia the largest and best preserved of Scipio's camps has been excavated. The Porta Praetoria, facing the enemy, is built of large blocks of stone. Inside is an open space beyond which are long rows of huts. Each squad of five to ten men had two rooms. In a corner was the fireplace, and here were found many fragments of cups and pots as well as of large amphorae. Behind these barracks was a large building, apparently the praetorium. (*W. kl. Phil.* 1907, cols. 1133-1134, from *Voss. Ztg.*)

SANTA MARIA DE HUERTA. — **Recent Excavations.** — The Marquis de Cerraldo has conducted excavations near his castle at S. Maria de Huerta (province Soria). Of two Iberian forts or "Castros," one has yielded prehistoric remains, the other "Numantian" pottery. The walls of one tower are built of unusually large stones. An Ibero-Roman city, perhaps Arcobriga, occupies an important strategic position, surrounded on three sides by deep valleys. The city was surrounded by a wall, and divided into four quarters by three parallel walls. The highest quarter formed the Acropolis. The work on the site has only begun. (*W. kl. Phil.* 1907, cols. 1430-1431, from *Kölnische Ztg.*)

FRANCE

DISCOVERIES IN 1906. — In *Arch. Anz.* 1907, cols. 175-178, E. MICHON reviews the more important archaeological discoveries during 1906. At **Alesia**, in addition to the discoveries already reported in this JOURNAL, he mentions a bronze weight in the form of a fine bust of Silenus. A new periodical, *Pro Alesia*, is devoted to the history and excavation of this site. At **Périgueux**, a part of the city wall of the fifth century A.D. has been discovered. It was built of remains of ancient monuments, among them a

curious altar of Cybele commemorating the dedication of a *taurobolium* by a *sacerd(os) arens(is)*.

ALESIA. — Recent Discoveries. — In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1907, pp. 287-289, É. ESPÉRANDIEU reports the discovery at Alesia of the foundations of a public building and of the remains of an aqueduct. Two fragments of red vases are decorated on the inside with reliefs representing respectively Mithras killing the bull, and a dadophorus. Only two examples of Mithraic scenes on vases have been known hitherto; one in the Museo delle Terme at Rome, the other in Vienna. *Ibid.* pp. 625-626, the same writer reports the discovery of a statuette of Epona, holding a crown, a new attribute for this goddess. A group of a seated god and goddess is peculiar in that the god holds a purse, and is therefore identified with Mercury. The Gallic god in such groups is usually given the attributes of Mars.

AVIGNON. — Roman Seals. — The Musée Calvet at Avignon has recently acquired eighteen Roman bronze seals, of which one is of doubtful genuineness. Like other seals from Narbonne they show a strong resemblance to the bronze seals from Campania. They were used for sealing amphorae, stamping loaves, etc. (A. HÉRON DE VILLEFOSSE, *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1907, pp. 168-170.)

CASSEUIL. — A Fragment of a Frieze. — In *R. Ét. Anc.* IX, 1907, pp. 267-268 (fig.), J. A. BRUTAILS publishes a fragment of a frieze, carved with foliage of a somewhat unusual pattern, now in the sacristy of Casseuil. It is possible that the "palace of Charlemagne" described by Aimoin in this neighborhood was a Roman villa enlarged and fortified.

GARD. — Foundations near Dolmens. — In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1907, pp. 425-432 (2 plans), Dr. CAPITAN and U. DUMAS describe certain low, broad walls noticed by them around dolmens and tumuli in the Département du Gard. The walls are constructed of blocks of stone laid with considerable regularity, and enclose spaces of very varied shapes, and very different relations to the dolmens. Plans are given of the structures at Tharaux and Cougoussac. Similar walls have been observed in Brittany and elsewhere, but only near dolmens. The nature of the buildings is still uncertain.

HARNES. — A Gallo-Roman Necropolis. — In *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1907, pp. 135-138, Count A. DE LOISNE describes the discovery of a cemetery of the fourth century A.D. at Harnes (Pas-de-Calais). Pottery, a few metal ornaments, bronze coins of Constantine and his successors, and a very fresh denarius of Julian were among the objects found.

IZERNORE. — Roman Bronzes. — In *R. Arch.* X, 1907, pp. 333-336 (5 figs.), E. CHANEL publishes five Roman bronzes (two ornaments, a fibula, a knife, and a handle of a key), found at Izernore.

LA TOUR-DU-PIN. — A Statuette of Mars Ultor. — In building a railway near La Tour-du-Pin (Isère) several small bronzes were found, which are described in *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1907, pp. 117-124 (2 figs.), by A. HÉRON DE VILLEFOSSE. The most interesting piece is a statuette of Mars Ultor, which closely resembles a statuette at Beaune. Both are of the type represented on the relief from Carthage (*R. Arch.* 1899, i, p. 37), with the left hand on the shield, and a mantle or scarf crossing the back and falling over the arms. Ten examples of this type, which seems derived from the statue in the temple built by Augustus in 2 B.C. are cited.

MONTLAURÈS. — An Ancient City. — Remarkable discoveries have

been made by H. Rouzaud at Montlaurès near Narbonne. He has found pottery, lamps, coins, gems, and other objects showing that the site was occupied by an important settlement, which may be the *Helyce palus* of Avienus. The necropolis has yielded Iberian pottery and also Greek and Italian vases dating from the sixth to the second century, but little of the Roman period. (E. POTTIER, A. HÉRON DE VILLEFOSSE, *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1907, pp. 260-261.)

PARIS.—**Acquisitions of the Louvre.**—The report on the acquisitions of the department of Greek and Roman Antiquities of the Louvre in 1906 (*A.J.A.* XI, p. 364) is reprinted in *Arch. Anz.* 1907, cols. 371-377.

POMMIERS.—**Discoveries in the Oppidum.**—In *M. Soc. Ant. Fr.* LX, 1906, pp. 1-26 (8 figs.), O. VAUVILLÉ continues his description of the objects found in the excavations at Pommiers (*A.J.A.* XI, p. 107). He notes briefly arms, tools, and implements (1-43), adornments and small objects (44-131), fibulae, thirteen varieties of which are illustrated, remains of the dwellings of the metal-workers, who seem to have been numerous, and the pottery found in these dwellings. None of the pottery is painted or decorated with reliefs, for the town was abandoned at the Roman conquest. It is noteworthy that this pottery is quite different from that found in Gallic graves of the "*époque marnienne*," but the explanation of this difference is not yet clear.

RHEIMS.—**A Magical Tablet.**—In *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1907, pp. 215-220 (fig.), A. HÉRON DE VILLEFOSSE publishes a thin plate of silver bearing Greek characters and magical signs. It was found at Rheims rolled together in a child's grave, which evidently belonged to the latter part of the third century A.D. Other similar tablets, usually of lead, have been found in France. They seem to have been placed in small boxes and suspended from the neck of the deceased for protection.

Latin Inscriptions.—In *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1907, pp. 225-229, L. DEMAISSON publishes with brief notes seven inscriptions recently found at Rheims. Five are fragmentary, and two, engraved on bronze rings, are enigmatical and possibly Celtic.

BELGIUM AND HOLLAND

DISCOVERIES IN BELGIUM IN 1906.—The year 1906 was marked by the activity of the local archaeological societies, and many discoveries are reported. Near **Namur** at Bouselinne remains of a large establishment including workshops, baths, hypocausts, and many rooms have been excavated and careful plans made. In the neighborhood of **Tongres** the Belgo-Roman cemetery has been further excavated and many vases, as well as bronzes and terra-cottas, have been found. In general these are incineration graves of the late empire, but there are traces below them of inhumation burials. In the neighborhood of **Liège** other cemeteries have been explored, and the results of excavations at Vervoz in 1905 published. This publication includes two very rich tombs of the Roman period. In **Hainaut** a potter's oven has been found for the first time in Belgium. Near **Martelange** in Belgo-Roman foundations have been found 23 well-preserved figurines. In **Luxemburg** a cemetery has yielded many vases and other objects, including a vase of red glaze with reliefs representing skeletons and players on bagpipes. (L. RENARD-GREUSON, *Arch. Anz.* 1907, cols. 179-185.)

THE HAGUE.—**The Six Collection of Greek Coins.**—In *R. Belge Num.* 1907, pp. 405–420 (pl.), DE DOMPIERRE DE CHAUFFEPIÉ concludes his account of the coins in the Six collection (*A.J.A.* XI, p. 365) by describing 48 coins from Asia Minor, and 39 from Cyprus. On the plate are 22 reproductions.

SWITZERLAND

DISCOVERIES IN 1906.—In *Arch. Anz.* 1907, cols. 186–200, O. SCHULTHESS reports a large number of discoveries, chiefly of Roman remains, in Switzerland in 1906, with references to more detailed publications and to other literature. Only a few of the more important are here noted. Near **Martigny** a portion of the ancient Octodurum has been excavated. The houses were very small, and only the foundations are preserved. The Roman coins were of two periods: from Augustus to Trajan, and from Gallienus to Valens and Valentinian. At **Avenches** (Aventicum) foundations of two square buildings with fragments of decorative architecture have been found, and a room with a mosaic pavement uncovered in the building of the Camilli. Several inscriptions have also come to light and restorations at the theatre and the east gate are in progress. At **Yverdon** (Eburodunum) recent excavations have revealed the foundations of two large houses with hypocausts, ponds, and baths, and also part of the wall of the *castrum* with a large tower. The excavations at **Vindonissa** have yielded many well-preserved small objects, and determined many points in connection with the fortifications.

LA TÈNE.—**New Excavations.**—Most of the excavations at La Tène have been conducted without due care or proper method. The Historical Society of Neuchâtel, whose organ is a monthly journal entitled *Le Rameau de Sapin*, undertook new excavations in April and May, 1907. The excavations are conducted by M. William Wawre, Conservateur of the Archaeological Museum at Neuchâtel. Weapons, belts, Roman vases, and many human remains have been found. (*S. R., R. Arch.* X, 1907, p. 168.)

VINDONISSA.—In the “Kalberhügel” at Vindonissa several well-preserved Roman foot-rules have been found. Two are folding rules of bronze and seem almost new. They are divided very inexactly into *palmi*, *pollices*, and *digiti*, and differ 2 mm. in length. (*W. kl. Phil.* 1907, col. 1102 from *Anz. Schw. Alt.* IX, 1907, Heft 1.)

MINOR DISCOVERIES.—At **Aventicum** a series of eight Roman amphorae has been found arranged to form a pipe for carrying off overflow from an aqueduct. At **Irgenhausen** (Zürich) a Roman fort of the time of Valentinian I (370 A.D.) has been excavated. It seems to have been erected in haste on the site of a *villa rustica*. (*W. kl. Phil.* 1907, cols. 1266–1267.)

GERMANY

BERLIN.—**Acquisitions of the Museum.**—The **Department of Egyptian Antiquities** has received a limestone slab with a relief carving in relief of the head of a wounded lion, and an alabaster statuette of a young girl, both from the time of Amenophis IV. A bronze portrait statuette is a good example of the art of the Middle Empire. A pair of doors with eight gods painted on the inside is an important work of about the first century A.D. (SCHÄFER, *Ber. Kunts.* 1907, cols. 8–12; 5 figs.) A fine por-

trait of a king of the twelfth dynasty in black diorite has been presented recently. (SCHÄFER, *ibid.* cols. 75-76; fig.) The collection from **Western Asia** has received a cast of the Hittite relief from Ibriz. (MESSERSCHMIDT, *ibid.* cols. 12-13; fig.) The **Antiquarium** has been transferred to the upper rooms of the Old Museum, and entirely rearranged. The Greek and Roman antiquities recently acquired with a large collection from Southern Russia include fine examples of gold ornaments, glass, wooden boxes, and a number of the flat stucco reliefs used to ornament wooden sarcophagi. The vases include red-figured Attic ware with gilded reliefs, as well as Hellenistic and Roman vessels. There is also a good collection of local terra-cotta figurines. (KÖSTER, *ibid.* cols. 5-8, 57-60; 7 figs.)

BONN. — **Greek Inscriptions on Gold Leaf.** — In *Arch. Rel.* X, 1907, pp. 393-399 (3 figs.), M. SIEBOURG describes three pieces of gold leaf recently acquired by the University Museum in Bonn. Two are from Jerusalem and are inscribed Θάρος(ε)ι Εὐγένη · οἰῖδεις | ἀθάνατος, and θάρος(ε)ι | Εὐγένη. The same inscriptions were on gold taenia published *ibid.* VIII, pp. 390 ff. They seem to have been placed on the body in the grave. The third leaf, from Rome, is inscribed | τε ἀββὰ ὁ | πατήρ, σῶσον, ἐλέησον, and is obviously an amulet.

MUNICH. — **Acquisitions in 1906.** — The Glyptothek has secured the torso for the head of a laughing satyr in green basalt already in the Museum. The two parts fit exactly and form the best replica of a probably Pergamene work, representing a drunken satyr fallen backward on a rock, but laughing. Among other acquisitions and loans are a fine Attic grave relief with the new motive of a young hunter sitting on a rock, accompanied by his dog; a relief from Rhodes of the best Greek style of about 400 B.C.; an Attic grave relief strongly resembling the monument of Hegeso; and an Egyptian group of a man and wife belonging to the Old Empire. The collection of vases has been increased by a sarcophagus from Clazomenae, a large early Attic amphora, and other pieces. The Antiquarium has received many additions, including an early terra-cotta goddess holding a snake, and a fine marble statuette of a maiden in the style of Praxiteles. Among the loans is a bronze statuette of Poseidon with a dedicatory inscription of the fifth century B.C. from Euboea. (A. FURTWÄNGLER, *Mün. Jb. Bild. K.* 1907, i, pp. 136-137.)

STRASBURG. — **Changes in the Museum.** — In *Arch. Anz.* 1906, cols. 314-325 (6 figs.), A. MICHAELIS describes two successful innovations that he has made in the museum of casts of ancient sculpture at Strasburg. The first is the bringing together in one gallery of a series of representative works of Roman and Provincial sculpture. The second is the bronzing of a large number of casts, both those from extant bronze originals and others of which the originals are known to have been of bronze, although only marble copies remain. In a few pieces the effect of gold-ivory technique and of silver has also been successfully restored.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

DISCOVERIES IN 1906. — In **Austria** the excavation of the legionary camp at **Carnuntum** has completely cleared the *relentura* between the *decumana* and the *via quintana*. It was divided into two symmetrical

parts separated by the colonnaded *via decumana*. It seems clear that the entire legion was never in the camp at one time. In the neighboring town a new and closely settled quarter was uncovered. There is evidence that the camp was surrounded by a chain of watch-towers. The so-called military bath in the town has turned out to be a large public bath with more than sixty rooms, and separate baths for men and women. Several instances of burial within the Roman settlement were discovered. The legionary camp at **Lauriacum** was further excavated, and several groups of buildings were discovered. An inscription fixes the establishment of the camp in 205 A.D. It seems to have replaced the neighboring camp at **Albing**, of which the wall and some of the buildings have been cleared. This is the largest (568 m. \times 412 m.) camp in Austria. The study of the cemeteries in **Istria**, especially during the period of transition from the tumulus to the cremation graves, has raised the question whether the domed graves may not owe their form to the custom of burning the body in the grave, quite as much as to an imitation of a dwelling.

In **Hungary** the Roman Castra ad Herculem in **Pilismarót** has been partially excavated with promising results. Near **Aquincum** a potter's oven has been found with many moulds. At **Dunapentele** (Intercisa) the discoveries have shown the existence of a *municipium*. Many reliefs with mythological scenes have been found carefully executed in local stone. In Pannonia the coins of the emperors between Augustus and Nero are almost wholly lacking, evidently because the Roman rule lapsed during that time. (F. LÖHR, G. VON FINÁLY, *Arch. Anz.* 1907, cols. 200-222; 2 figs.)

PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGY IN 1906.—Reports on the work in prehistoric archaeology in the Austrian empire are published in *Mitt. Anth. Ges.* XXXVII, 1907, pp. [33]–[46], arranged by districts and describing briefly many discoveries of graves or single objects from the neolithic and early bronze ages, and occasionally from later times. Near **Kirchdorf**, in Upper Austria, have been found four graves, three Roman and one Frankish, with remains of a bronze sword-belt. In Istria pre-Roman cemeteries were excavated between **Pola** and **Rovigno**. They seem to belong in part to the Este type. At **Pola** an earthquake exposed part of the early necropolis, with graves of three periods. In a “kitchen-midden” stratum were skeletons, but no gifts laid beside them. Near by were cremation burials of the Este period, and in the upper levels interments in stone chests of the La Tène period. At **Szipenitz**, in the Bukowina, many objects of the late neolithic period have been found, including much pottery as well as figures of men and animals. The painting is said by R. F. KAINDL to show much resemblance to that on early Mycenaean ware. Similar pottery has been found in the Ukraine, Galicia, and Hungary. A new and rich site has been recently excavated at **Koszylowce** in East Galicia.

ARCHAEOLOGY IN CROATIA.—The *Vjesnik* of the Croatian Archaeological Society of Agram (Zagreb), IX, 1906-07, contains illustrated articles in the Croatian language. JOSEF BRUNŠMID continues (pp. 81-184; 153 figs.) his catalogue of the stone monuments in the museum of Agram. The monuments are chiefly Latin inscriptions, which have appeared in *C.I.L.* Each stone is reproduced as well as described. The same writer describes (pp. 210-240; fig.) minutely Roman coins recently

discovered in Croatia and Slavonia, amounting in all to 548 numbers. V. HOFFILLER describes (pp. 194-200; 4 figs.) some small Roman antiquities recently added to the museum in Agram, including a lead plate with an indistinct relief. GJURO SZABO describes (pp. 201-209; 3 figs.) the three ruined Benedictine Abbeys of St. Helena de Podborje, Bijela, and Rudin.

ISTRIA.—**Discoveries at Val Catena and Elsewhere.**—The excavations during 1905 and 1906 at **Val Catena** on the island of Brioni Grande (*A.J.A.* X, p. 358) have made possible a sketch-plan, showing the union of the buildings around the bay into a single structure. On the south side of the bay the "Terrace house" was further cleared, and a connection with the temple of Neptune discovered. The water-pipes in this building were also examined, and the position of a large garden determined. On the north side of the bay between a long portico and a "palaestra" was found a *diaeta* with long projecting wings. It formed a triple portico with rooms behind, and was probably two stories high. It resembled the building shown on a fresco in the *tablinum* of the house of Lucretius Fronto in Pompeii. At **Valle Lunga** an early Christian church was cleared. In the *sepulcretum* of the chief apse was found a reliquary decorated with remarkable carvings in ivory and silver. The scenes are partly from the life of Christ and partly from the Christian life. A Roman grave monument and small objects were also found. Topographical investigations have led to the discovery of a number of ancient settlements along the coast. The museum at Pola has acquired a number of Roman lamps as well as bronzes and coins. Among the lamps is one with Odysseus offering the wine to Polyphemus. (*A. GNIRS, Jh. Oest. Arch. I. X*, 1907, Beiblatt, cols. 43-58; 7 figs.)

PETTAU.—**Situation of the Roman Camp.**—The latest excavations at Pettau (Poetovio) indicate that the fortified Roman camp was not in Haidin but on the left bank of the Drau. West of Pettau have been found a good *Matres* relief, a dedication to *Jupiter optimus maximus*, many architectural fragments, stamped bricks, coins, a few surgical instruments, and pottery of all kinds. The remains extend from the time of Trajan to that of the Constantines. The camp which formed the centre of Poetovio must be sought in the region from the Panoramaberg to the Annenhöhe. (*W. KL. Phil.* 1907, cols. 1265-1266.)

POLA.—**The Battle of Marathon on a Sarcophagus.**—In *Jh. Oest. Arch. I. X*, 1907, pp. 157-168 (pl.; 5 figs.), J. ZINGERLE publishes a fragment of a sarcophagus of the end of the third century A.D., from Pola. It represents a battle between Greeks on land and barbarians on ships. From the costumes, arrangement, and other details, the author argues that it is a scene from the battle of Marathon, derived from Hellenistic sources which ultimately go back to the painting in the Stoa Poecile. Comparison with a relief in Brescia (Robert, *Sarkophagreliefs* III, 361), and with reliefs representing the Homeric battle at the ships, shows that the sculptor had, as usual, contaminated his representation of the battle of Marathon with details drawn from the designs belonging to the Homeric scene.

SPALATO.—**The Palace of Diocletian.**—In *Jh. Oest. Arch. I. X*, 1907, Beiblatt, cols. 59-60, G. NIEMANN announces that since 1903 Austrian architects have been at work on a careful and detailed publication of the palace of Diocletian at Spalato. The object is to show the building as it is,

and to indicate exactly all the ancient remains which are known in the inner city. So far as possible, the probable original appearance of the building will be shown also.

SZALACSKA. — A Celtic Foundry. — At Szalacska, near Kaposvár, C. de Darnay discovered in 1906 the ruins of a hut containing dies for coins, Celtic coins imitating the tetradrachms of Philip II, iron tools, ladles for molten metal, moulds of bronze, including one in the form of a fibula of the late La Tène period, many other metal objects, and a fragment of a clay vase with decoration in relief, the whole forming an important addition to the knowledge of the Celtic civilization at the commencement of the first century B.C. (A. BLANCHET, *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1907, pp. 189-191.)

VIENNA. — Roman Remains. — In the Judenplatz in Vienna Roman remains have been found at a depth of 4 m. They include large walls, fragments of wall-paintings, Roman tiles with rare or unknown stamps, coins, vases, a well-preserved statuette of Venus, and fragments of columns. The stamps indicate that the remains belong to the first century A.D. (*W. kl. Phil.* 1907, col. 1265.)

RUSSIA

DISCOVERIES IN SOUTHERN RUSSIA IN 1906. — In *Arch. Anz.* 1907, cols. 126-153 (29 figs.), B. PHARMAKOWSKY reports the discoveries in Southern Russia in 1906. In the **Kuban** district two tumuli yielded little, but there have been bought gold ornaments for sewing on garments. In **Panticapaeum** the excavation of the necropolis has yielded a lead plate with a long *devotio* on each side, remarkable for the number of deities invoked. Grave stelae with reliefs and inscriptions, wooden sarcophagi with carved and applied ornaments, and many smaller objects have been found. Among the terra-cottas is a fantastic figure with the head of an old man, which was mounted on four wheels and seems to have been a toy. Among the vases is a fine red-figured *lekane* with added gilding and white. It bears a toilet scene. At **Chersonnesus** Roman Thermae were excavated and in the necropolis a number of cameos and other jewellery. On the island **Berezani** the Ionic settlement proved to have two distinct strata, separated by only a short interval. It seems to have been abandoned early in the fifth century B.C. The most interesting find is the pottery, to which "Old Boeotian" sherds have now been added. A necropolis showed the same two strata of graves. In **Olbia** remains of buildings and streets were uncovered, and two strata identified, both of which are later than the second century A.D. Near the city wall many underground provision chambers were found. In the centre of the city two strata were found below the Roman. In the necropolis graves were opened, extending from the archaic to the late Roman period. Among the objects found were a series of curved bone tablets with reliefs representing a seated Oriental (Parthian or Sassanide) and his followers, dancers, etc. More detailed reports of archaeological investigations in Russia are contained in the copiously illustrated reports (*Comptes Rendus*) of the Imperial Archaeological Commission, published annually in 4to at St. Petersburg. The text is Russian, with a brief summary in French. The last volume, published in 1906, deals with the discoveries of 1903.

The illustrations of the volumes for 1882-98 are collected in an *Album*, published in 1906.

OLBIA. — **An Interesting Lamp.** — A terra-cotta lamp from Olbia bears in relief the unusual scene of a dog baying at the moon. Before the dog is a torch set in the ground, and above appears the name **APTEMIC**. Below is the bow of the goddess in exergue. (A. HÉRON DE VILLEFOSSE, *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1907, pp. 127-128.)

GREAT BRITAIN

ACQUISITIONS OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM IN 1906. — A detailed account of the acquisitions of the British Museum in 1906, from the Parliamentary Report, is published in *Arch. Anz.* 1907, cols. 377-389. Only a few of the more important objects are noted here. The **Department of Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities** has received a bronze figure of Sebek wearing a disc (rare), a granite statue of the architect Sen-Mut, builder of the temple at Deir el-Bahari, with the queen, as "young Horus," on his knee, an Egyptian porcelain draught-board found at Babylon, a large baked clay cone of Samsee-iluna, king of Babylon about 2145 B.C. with an inscription in seven columns relating to the rebuilding of the great wall of Sippar. It was a foundation deposit. The **Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities** has purchased the bronze statuette from Bergen, Norway (*A.J.A.* XI, p. 73), a marble sarcophagus, said to come from the temple of Cybele at Sardis, inscribed *ἐπὶ ἱερέως Πανφίλου Μητρόδωρος Ἀρτεμιδώρου περιράντης* (apparently a new word), five terra-cottas from a girl's tomb at Athens, including models of an *ἐπίνηπτον* and of a *λέβης γαμικός*, four small terra-cotta reliefs representing a boar hunt, an oenochoe with a polychrome design on black, apparently representing the marriage of the Basilinna to Dionysus, and a white lecythus inscribed *Εὐνομος καλός*. Among the gifts are casts of fragments of the frieze of the Parthenon from Athens, a series of 103 bronze statuettes, and other objects from Despeñaperros in Spain, pre-Roman work of about the sixth century, and a large number of objects, including pottery, fragments of wall-paintings, models of stone vases, etc., from Cnossus and other Cretan sites. The **Department of British and Mediaeval Antiquities and Ethnography** reports the acquisition of palaeolithic and neolithic implements, a hoard of eight gold bracelets of the bronze age, fragments of inscriptions and ivory carvings from a Roman villa in Greenwich Park, and cinerary urns, vases, and dishes from burials at Seaford, Sussex (*J. Anth. Inst.* X, p. 134).

ACQUISITIONS OF THE ASHMolean MUSEUM IN 1906. — Among the acquisitions of the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford (*Arch. Anz.* 1907, cols. 390-392), are the following: **Egyptian Section**, colored limestone reliefs from the eleventh dynasty temple at Deir el-Bahari, including a representation of a Syrian tributary carrying a metal vase, and a series of antiquities from Tell el-Yehudiyeh, illustrating the successive periods of Hyksos domination, and including a gold-mounted scarab with the name of the Hyksos king Khyan, whose records extend from Cnossus to Bagdad. The **Cretan Section** has been increased by a colored facsimile of a restored *gesso duro* relief from Cnossus, relics from Late Minoan tombs, and an

illustrative series of objects from Palaikastro, belonging for the most part to Late Minoan I. Among the acquisitions of the **Classical Section** is a red-figured crater with the figure of a discobolus in the style of Epictetus.

CAERWENT.—**Results of the Excavations.**—At the meeting of the British Association at Leicester, T. Ashby described the results of the excavations at Caerwent. The town was divided into thirty *insulae*. The central block in the northern part of the town was occupied by the Forum, with remains of shops on the east and the Basilica on the north. At the east end of the nave of the Basilica was a room, probably the council chamber, heated by a hypocaust. A private house has also been completely excavated, and shows a unique type, with rooms on all sides of the court, though usually in Britain the south side is left open. The four gates in the stone wall are all preserved, and in some places the wall is standing to the height of twenty feet. (*London Times*, Aug. 3, 1907.)

CASTLESHAW.—**Recent Excavations.**—At Castleshaw in the West Riding two Roman forts have been excavated. The smaller lies within the larger, adjoining one of its sides. Both are on the line of the second *iter*, almost exactly midway between Chester and York. The ramparts show clearly layers of piled sods, the gateways are marked by post holes, and a paved road, possibly the *iter*, passes through the larger fort. In the inner fort a hypocaust with steps leading to the *præfurnium* has been found. (F. A. BRUTON, *Cl. R.* XXI, 1907, pp. 254-255.)

CORSTOPITUM.—**Recent Excavations.**—Excavations have recently begun on the site of the Roman Corstopitum near Hexham in Northumberland. Clearly marked stratification shows occupancy of the site as far back as the neolithic period. The base of a tower and the remains of a large building have been found. In a Roman cistern was found a good marble group, representing a lion standing over a stag. It had formed part of a fountain. (C. L. WOOLLEY, *London Times*, Aug. 12, 1907.) The large building has been cleared, and a road bordered by buildings laid bare. One of the buildings was a pottery shop, filled with burned debris, including the remains of hundreds of vessels. Opposite this shop, part of a building was cleared, which yielded architectural fragments and inscriptions, including a dedication to Antoninus Pius. The approach to the bridge by which "Watling Street" crossed the Tyne has also been found. (C. L. WOOLLEY, F. HAVERFIELD, *London Times*, Sept. 9, 1907.)

GROVELY WOOD.—**A Hoard of Roman Silver Coins.**—A hoard of 300 coins of the fourth century, almost entirely *siliquæ*, was found, July 25, 1906, in an earthenware pot in Grovely Wood, Wilts. In the same pot were a few silver rings, a piece of glass, and two bronze coins. The coins are described in detail by G. F. HILL in *Num. Chron.* 1906, pp. 329-347 (4 figs.), and a study of the weights given. The conclusion is reached, as against Babelon, that "the only denominations of silver coins in use at this time were the *siliqua* and *miliarensis*, and an exceptional denomination of $\frac{1}{16}$ pound, not represented in this hoard." The coins were chiefly from the Trier mint, as is usually the case with hoards found in the British Isles. At the same time and place was found another pot containing about 1000 bronze coins of the fourth century in too poor condition to repay the trouble of cleaning.

NEWSTEAD.—**The Roman Fort.**—Some interesting finds have been

made recently at the Newstead Roman station, Melrose, including baths of great size and a well from which have been taken a Pompeian bronze vase with engraved ornamentation and a chased handle with a terminal female head, in which the eyes are inset in silver, three smaller bronze vases, two Roman swords, and a bronze mask. (*Athen.* Aug. 17, 1907.) The *Nation*, Oct. 3, 1907, calls attention to the discoveries of Mr. James Curle at Newstead, and gives a summary of an article by him in the *Scottish Historical Review*, July, 1907. He distinguishes four periods in the history of the fort: a fort with an earthen rampart, a palisade, and a single ditch; the same fort slightly extended and much strengthened; the same fort reduced in size and provided with a wall parallel to the *via quintana*; a return to the earlier area but with stronger ramparts and a triple ditch. The same four periods can be distinguished in the adjacent baths.

SILCHESTER.—**Discovery of a Temple.**—In an *insula* near the middle of Silchester the foundations of a small square temple have been cleared. The *podium* is about 36 feet square, with a wide entrance on the east, and the *cella* is about 12 feet \times 14 feet. Some fragments of the temple statue were found. Apparently it represented a bearded man, wearing a long cloak and greaves, and perhaps holding a cornucopia in the left hand. Fragments of inscriptions indicate that the temple was dedicated to Mars. One inscription has the word *Callevae*, and seems to prove that Silchester is Calleva Atrebatum. (W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, London *Times*, Aug. 29, 1907; *Nation*, Nov. 7, 1907.)

STROUD.—**A Roman Villa.**—At Stroud near Petersfield (Hants) the northern wing of a Roman villa has been excavated. It contained ten rooms approached by a broad corridor with a mosaic floor. Six of the rooms have tessellated pavements and three have hypocausts. It is hoped to clear the southern wing next season. A number of objects of metal and potsherds have been found. Coins indicate that the house was occupied as late as 300–350 A.D. (A. M. WILLIAMS, London *Times*, July 20, 1907; *Cl.R.* XXI, 1907, p. 222.)

AFRICA

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES IN 1906.—In *Arch. Anz.* 1907, cols. 162–175 (2 figs.), A. SCHULTEN reports the discoveries in North Africa in 1906, with references to the literature. In general only discoveries not already reported in this JOURNAL are noted in the following summary.

Tunis.—At **Sidi-Nasseur-Alla** there has been discovered a remarkable mosaic, representing apparently Victoria seated at a table between Minerva and Silenus. On the threshold of a room in the same villa is the inscription, *invide, livide, titula* (scr. *titulos*) *tanta, quem* (scr. *que = quae*) *adseverabas fieri non posse, perfecte* (scr. *perfecta*) *sunt d.d. n.n.; miniera ne contemnas*. The apotropaic inscription is a new proof of the strong superstition of the Africans. On a hill near **Ziane** a sanctuary of Caelestis Augusta has been found. In the ruins of **Galensis** has been found a relief with two figures of goddesses with baskets on their heads and sheaves of grain in their hands. About each coils a snake. Evidently these are the *Cereres* of Africa, borrowed from the Sicilian Demeter and Kore. The inscription mentions a priestess. Near **Thuburnica** the plain is divided

into long strips, each containing ruins of a farmhouse, and apparently the remains of an *adsignatio*, as gravestones of veterans are numerous.

Algeria. — At **Khamissa** (Thubissicum Numidarum) the *platea vetus* has been cleared. On the north and south were shops, on the west the basilica, and on the east the capitolium and perhaps the Curia. A small bronze disk from the ancient **Gunugu** (Guraya) bears the Etruscan inscription, *Guniqun Larthal*.

CARTHAGE. — **Egyptian Vases in Punic Tombs.** — In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1907, pp. 281–287 (2 figs.), A. MERLIN describes in detail a grave recently excavated at Bordj-Djedid, which contained a number of vases and lamps, a necklace, and objects of ivory, bone, bronze, silver, and gold, including a small gold coin, the first found in a Punic tomb. Noteworthy is a small faience flask, shaped like a gourd, with delicate ornamentation, and bearing the cartouch of King Amasis. The vase is therefore of the sixth century B.C., but the other contents show that the tomb belongs to the fourth. *Ibid.* 1907, pp. 320–321 (4 figs.), P. GAUCKLER describes a similar but uninscribed vase found in tomb No. 135 of the necropolis of Dermech in 1899, and now in the Bardo Museum. On the skeleton was an earring and a rich necklace, and in the left hand an Egyptian bronze vase of rare form. Among the vases were two pieces of Etruscan *bucchero*, a Corinthian aryballus, and the gourd-shaped flask. The union of such diverse objects with local pottery is unusual. The tomb seems to belong to the early years of the sixth century at the point of transition between Egyptian and Greek influence.

Punic Votive Stelae. — In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1907, pp. 262–265, E. VASEL publishes five votive stelae from Carthage, containing Punic dedications to Tanit and Baal-Hammon.

A Wall of Amphorae. — Father Delattre has discovered near Bordj-Djedid a wall built of amphorae filled with earth and placed vertically. About 2000 amphorae have been used, and many bear inscriptions showing that they once contained wine. (A. HÉRON DE VILLEFOSSE, *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1907, p. 267. Illustration, *Arch. Anz.* 1907, col. 163.)

CHERCHEL. — **A Latin Inscription.** — In *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1907, p. 210, A. C. PALLU DE LESSERT reports the discovery at Cherchel of a Latin inscription in honor of M. Aurelius Atho, governor of Mauretania, and his wife.

COLONIA THUBURNICA. — **A Temple of Saturn.** — In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1907, pp. 380–384, Dr. CARTON reports the discovery at Colonia Thuburnica, near Gardimaou, Tunis, of a sanctuary of Saturn. It is situated on the side of a hill, and consists of two adjoining *cellae*, each terminated by a niche. In front are a portico and a court surrounded by colonnades. Back of the niches was found a large deposit of vases and lamps of local manufacture, arranged in small votive groups. Behind these were many votive stelae. These bore emblems and often inscriptions, for the most part in Greek or Latin. The finds show a strong Greek element in this colony, and a curious mingling of indigenous and Roman influences in its religion.

THYSDRUS. — **Homeric Scenes on Lamps.** — At Thyssrus in Tunis two lamps have been found recently, decorated in relief with representations of Odysseus offering the wine to Polyphemus, and Odysseus escaping from the cave beneath the belly of the ram. (J. TOUTAIN, *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1907, pp. 208–209.)

TUNIS.—**The Fossa Regia.**—In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1907, pp. 466–481 (2 maps), L. POINSSOT describes his investigations of the course of the *fossa regia*, which formed the boundary between the province of Africa and the kingdom of Numidia. He has traced it along a chain of hills near Dougga, where there is a line of stones or a low wall and at intervals fifteen boundary inscriptions marking the line between the territory of Thugga and the imperial domains. The wall can be traced to the Medjerda. In general it follows very closely the watershed.

TUNIS.—**A Metrical Inscription.**—There has recently been found in Tunis a block containing the first part of a Latin metrical inscription of which the last part was found in 1894. There is a slight gap between the two blocks. The verses consist of three elegiac couplets, and were engraved on the lintel of baths apparently built during the Vandal occupation. (P. GAUCKLER, *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1907, pp. 133–134.)

UCHI MAIUS.—**Inscriptions.**—Excavations by Captain Gondouin at Uchi Maius have yielded many interesting inscriptions. One of these, from a triumphal arch commemorating the raising of the city to a *colonia* by Alexander Severus in 230 A.D., shows that the transformation was the result of a *deductio*, and fixes the date when L. Caesonius Lucillus Macer Rufinus was *legatus* of the province of Africa. (A. MERLIN, *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1907, p. 535.)

UNITED STATES

CHICAGO.—**Greek Vases at the Art Institute.**—The Art Institute of Chicago has recently received from Mr. Martin A. Ryerson thirteen Greek vases, a Greek lamp, and a Roman lamp, for the most part from the van Branteghem collection. Among the vases are the white lecythi, Nos. 172 (Klein, *Lieblingsn.* p. 70), 181 (*J.H.S.* 1899, p. 180) and 197 in Fröhner's Catalogue, and the red-figured cylix, Fröhner, No. 69, Klein, *Lieblingsn.* p. 55. (*Bulletin of the Art Institute of Chicago*, I, pp. 12–13, 29; 3 figs.)

NEW YORK.—**Acquisitions of the Metropolitan Museum.**—The Egyptian Department of the Metropolitan Museum has recently acquired a diorite offering-stand of King Khafra of the fourth dynasty (*ca.* 2500 B.C.). It is 84.5 cm. high, 20.8 cm. in diameter at the top, and 30 cm. in diameter at the bottom. It was found near Bubastis and must have belonged to a chapel or temple where Khafra was worshipped or where the stand had been dedicated in his honor (A. M. L., *B. Metr. Mus.* II, pp. 180–181; fig.). Among the 200 objects purchased during the year for this department are the large basalt sarcophagus of Hor-mehet-biti from Sakkara, dating from the Later Empire (600–400 B.C.), a standing statuette in green basalt from the Middle Empire, a seated group of a man and his wife with carefully worked drapery, and a series of fourteen sculptors' models from the Saite period. From the Pre-dynastic period come good examples of "decorated," "white-line," and "black-incised" pottery, flint knives and lance heads, and terra-cotta figurines. Eight silver vessels, with fragments of others, from the time of Rameses II found near Bubastis have been purchased. From Deir el-Bahari, through the Egyptian Exploration Fund, has been received a number of reliefs from the temple of King Mentuhetep and the large limestone sarcophagus of Princess Henhenet. A number of objects have

also been received from the excavations of the Egyptian Research Account at Gizeh and Rifeh. (A. M. L., *ibid.* pp. 193-196; 4 figs.)

EARLY CHRISTIAN, BYZANTINE, MEDIAEVAL, AND RENAISSANCE ART

GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

EGYPT.—**Coptic and Greek Writings.**—The London *Times*, July 20, 1907, reports the discovery at Edfou, and purchase by Mr. de Rustafjaell of a number of Coptic and Greek documents of the ninth to eleventh centuries, and about a dozen Greek papyri of the sixth century. A dedication shows that the manuscripts belonged to the monastery of St. Mercurius of the Mount at Edfou, and one manuscript contains an account of the martyrdom of the saint. Among the early Greek manuscripts is the Miracles of Cosmas and Damian; the Coptic manuscripts include twenty-five leaves of apocryphal "Sayings of Christ," and there are a life of St. Menas and the decrees of the Council of Nicaea in Nubian. In *Athen.* Aug. 17, 1907, W. E. CRUM reports that the "Sayings of Christ" are really part of the "Revelations of Bartholomew," a work of Gnostic tendencies.

SINAI.—**Funeral Monuments.**—In *R. Bibl.* XIV, 1907, pp. 398-408 (pl.; 5 figs.), R. SAVIGNAC describes the various forms of funeral monument found in the Sinaitic peninsula. In addition to the little stone cabins (*naouâmis*), whose sepulchral nature is not always certain, there are circles of stone surrounding single tombs or rarely a group of tombs, rock-cut tombs, pits, and built tombs of various forms. Among the latter are tombs formed by a series of corridors, sometimes in two stories, and also small chambers placed side by side or superimposed. Most of these monuments belong between the third and fifteenth centuries, but some of the simpler forms may be much earlier.

PALESTINE.—**An Early Byzantine Church.**—In *R. Bibl.* XIV, 1907, pp. 414-421 (2 figs.), H. VINCENT describes briefly some results of excavations by Count de Piellat near Abu Ghôsh. At Deir Azhar there have been found the foundations and much of the mosaic decoration of a large Byzantine church of the fifth century. Burned at the time of the Arab conquest, it seems to have been rebuilt in the seventh century and again destroyed. During the rule of the Crusaders the village seems to have descended to the valley and the new church was built near the spring. Near the ruins a Latin inscription, containing part of a dedication to the emperors by a cohort, has been found. There is no trace of a Roman fort, but there are traces of public works around the spring.

New Inscriptions from Jerusalem.—In *Pal. Ex. Fund.* XXXIX, 1907, pp. 234-239 (5 figs.), R. A. S. MACALISTER publishes seven fragments of Greek Christian inscriptions that have lately come to light in Jerusalem.

DIARBEKR.—**Two Arabic Inscriptions.**—In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1907, pp. 292-300 (fig.), H. DERENBOURG publishes two Arabic inscriptions from Diarbekr, the Roman Amida. They are on two towers of the south wall, and show that these towers were built for the Ortokide prince, Mahmoud, in 1208 and 1209 by a John son of Abraham Aş-Sairafi, apparently "of the family of the bankers." Above the inscriptions is sculptured

the double-headed eagle of the Ortokides, and on either side are lions in relief.

ASIA MINOR. — **Christian Catacombs at Aidin.** — In the Turkish quarter at Aidin (Tralles) catacombs of Christian origin have been discovered. They are in two stories, and in the lower story are fairly well-preserved sacred frescoes, with illegible inscriptions. (*Athen.* Sept. 21, 1907.)

Byzantine Ivories from Nicomedia. — In *Byz. Z.* 1907, p. 564, P. N. PAPAGEORGIOS publishes two Byzantine ivory reliefs, which were found in Nicomedia and recently purchased in Constantinople. The first has figures of Sts. John Evangelist and Paul with the curious inscription: ΒΛάβης σκέπ' εἰβῆ δεσπότην Κωνσταντῖνον, in which *σε* has been omitted from *εἰσεβῆ* to make an iambic trimeter. The Constantine referred to may be Constantine VII, Porphyrogenitus (913–919). The other plaque is divided into two compartments, the upper containing the Virgin and Child in half-figure; the lower, three saints.

THASOS. — **Amulets.** — In *R. Ét. Gr.* XX, 1907, pp. 364–382 (6 figs.), W. DEONNA publishes five circular discs of metal, engraved with magic squares and other cabalistic signs, from the collection of Dr. Christidis on Thasos. The signs include invocations to the gods of the planets, angels, and Christ. In the article all the signs are discussed in detail, and the conclusion reached that these talismans are not earlier than the end of the fifteenth century, and may even belong to the seventeenth.

LACONIA. — **Mediaeval Fortresses.** — In *B. S. A.* XII, pp. 259–276 (5 pls.; 4 figs.), R. TRAQUAIR begins the publication of the chief mediaeval fortresses in Laconia, by describing the remains at Geraki, Molai, Monemvasia, Passava, and Maina. Only at Geraki and Monemvasia are the remains important. At **Geraki** the Frankish fortifications are fairly preserved. The church of St. George in the castle contains an elaborate shrine near the Eikonostasis, with decorations of interlaced work pierced through the stone, and armorial bearings. It is probably of the early fourteenth century. The Geraki churches are copies of Southern Italian Gothic, executed by unskilled workmen. The fortifications at **Monemvasia** are chiefly Venetian and Turkish, and the churches of the lower town, while Italian in decoration and construction are Byzantine in plan. They belong in part to the Venetian period (1687–1715). In the citadel is the church of St. Sophia, founded by Andronicus II, Palaeologus (1287–1328), an interesting example of the later Byzantine style.

SWITZERLAND. — **BASEL.** — **A New Sculptor.** — R. F. BURCKHARDT, while investigating the authorship of the boxwood group of Adam and Eve in the Basel museum, has found a wooden altar in the Münster at Freiburg in Breisgau, with an Adoration of the Magi carved upon it which betrays the same hand. This altar is signed: 1505 IOH, WYDYZ and the initials H and W on the Basel group are thus explained. There is good evidence that the Freiburg altar itself originated in Basel. The writer christens the new master “Hans Wydyz the Elder,” to distinguish him from Hans Weidiz of Strasburg, the so-called Petrarch master. A number of other works are assigned to him on internal evidence. (*Burl. Mag.* XI, 1907, pp. 212–221.)

BRAZIL. — **A New Rembrandt.** — E. MICHEL publishes in *Gaz. B.-A.* XXXVIII, 1907, pp. 147–152, a portrait of Rembrandt's father, which was

submitted to him for a decision regarding its authorship by J. D. Carneiro of Rio Janeiro, its possessor. Michel is inclined to attribute it to Rembrandt. Other critics consider the coloring inconsistent with Rembrandt's earlier period, and Baeker has been suggested as the painter by Bode, while Bredius suggests the artist known from his initials as I. D. R.

ITALY

ACQUISITIONS OF ITALIAN GALLERIES.—The Ministry of Public Instruction has recently bought for the Royal Gallery at Venice an Adoration of the Shepherds, by Jacopo Bassano (*Kunstchr.* XVIII, 1907, p. 524). The Brera at Milan has acquired a St. Jerome Penitent, by Cesare da Sesto.

BERGAMO.—**Tapestries Designed by Allori.**—In *Rass. d'Arte*, 1907, pp. 122–125, H. GEISENHEIMER publishes a series of documents which show the process of production of the tapestries with Biblical scenes, which hang on the walls of S. Maria Maggiore in Bergamo. The finest of them were designed by Alessandro Allori between 1583 and 1586, and certain of his drawings in the Uffizi are apparently studies for these tapestries.

BRESCIA.—**The Paintings in the Boethius Diptych.**—In *N. Bull. Arch. Crist.* 1907, pp. 1–14, A. MUÑOZ publishes the first photographic reproduction of the Resurrection of Lazarus and the Three Doctors of the Western Church, painted on the back of the well-known Diptych of Boethius in the Museo Cristiano at Brescia. The style is that of the beginning of the seventh century, and shows affinities with the miniatures of the Codex Rossauensis, the Sinope fragment, and the Vienna Genesis.

CIVITÀ LAVINIA.—**An Important Mediaeval Inscription.**—The removal from the pavement of the collegiate church in Cività Lavinia of an old fragment of architrave has brought to light the inscription which was concealed on its under surface: . . . SSALLETTVS · FECIT · HOC · COPV · S · ARCHPRESBITERO · IONS · The *Vassallettus* or *Bassallettus* mentioned belonged to the family of *Marmorarii* of that name working in Rome, Anagni, and Viterbo in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. No trace of their work had hitherto been found at Cività Lavinia. The town's importance in the Middle Ages was evidently much greater than heretofore supposed. (G. SCHNEIDER, *N. Bull. Arch. Crist.* 1907, pp. 241–242.) The inscription is published with a fuller commentary in *Boll. Arte*, 1907, ix, pp. 22–24, by A. BARTOLI, who points out that the architrave, or cornice, must belong to the marble works in the church described by Gualdi, and perhaps to the stalls of the choir. Gualdi copied the inscription of the ciborium, which informs us that it was made by Drudus de Trivio, and set up by the arch-priest Giovanni Saraceno, in 1240. If the present fragment is contemporary with the ciborium, Vassallettus must be the third of the name, son of Pietro.

FABRIANO.—**Pictures in the Fornari Collection.**—A. COLASANTI publishes in *Boll. Arte*, 1907, xi, pp. 19–22, a St. Francis receiving the Stigmata, by Gentile da Fabriano, and a weak copy of the same by Giovanni di Paolo. Both pictures belong to the Fornari collection in Fabriano, and the attributions are based on internal evidence. Colasanti questions Venturi's date of 1411–14 for Gentile's work in the Sala del Maggior Consiglio in Venice, pointing out that a document shows that Gentile was already

painting in Venice in 1408. He concludes that Gentile took part in the works ordered for the Sala del Maggior Consiglio in 1409, and dates the Fornari picture earlier, before Gentile had left Fabriano.

FLORENCE.—**New Pictures at the Uffizi.**—Three pictures which were hitherto kept in the *magazzini* of the Uffizi have been recently put on view. They are: a Madonna, Child, and St. John, by Pontormo; a Charity, by Francesco Salviati; and Tobias and the Archangel, by Bacchiacca. (C. GAMBA, *Boll. Arte*, 1907, vii, pp. 20-22; 3 figs.)

Acquisitions of the Museo Nazionale.—The Museo Nazionale has recently acquired two models in terra-cotta of the statues of Moses and Aaron, executed by Francavilla for the Niccolini chapel in Santa Croce; a wooden statue of the Virgin and Child, Umbrian of the fourteenth century; three terra-cottas, fragments of a Madonna with Saints, of Della Robbia workmanship; a fourteenth century relief of the Virgin adoring the Child, and a Madonna in high relief (*Boll. Arte*, 1907, iii, p. 25); also three bronze plaques, a Madonna attributed to Giovanni da Pisa, or some other disciple of Donatello, a St. Sebastian bound to the column, by Maderno, and an Adoration of the Shepherds, by Giovanni Bernardi da Castelbolognese; a Sicilian casket with Moslem ornamentation, of the fifteenth century; the Franchetti collection of textiles dating from the fifth to the eighteenth centuries. (ISABELLA ERRERA, *Boll. Arte*, 1907, xii, pp. 28-34; figs.)

NAPLES.—**Two Drawings by Rembrandt.**—A. CONTI publishes in *Boll. Arte*, 1907, ix, pp. 13-16, two remarkable drawings by Rembrandt in the Pinacoteca of the Museo Napoletano. The first is a sketch for Joseph interpreting Pharaoh's Dream, and is a marvellous rendering of immobile, concentrated attention. The other represents Judith slaying Holofernes, and is quite as striking for its impression of rapid action.

ORTE.—**A New Fragment of the Mosaics of John VII.**

—The ornament of the famous chapel which John VII (705-8) constructed in old St. Peter's in Rome has been treated by De Rossi and others, but none of these writers mentions a fragment of mosaic representing the Virgin, which is preserved in the cathedral at Orte. (A. BARTOLI, *Boll. Arte*, 1907, vi, pp. 22-23; fig.)

PERUGIA.—**The Exposition of Umbrian Art.**

—MARY LOGAN BERENSON contributes to *Gaz. B.-A.* XXXVIII, 1907, pp. 218-236, an account of the paintings at the exposition of Umbrian art at Perugia (*A.J.A.* XI, p. 377). The most interesting



FIGURE 12. — FIORENZO DI LORENZO.
CHRIST BEARING THE CROSS.

attributions are: a triptych, the Virgin between two Saints, to Matteo da Gualdo; an Annunciation from the Caen museum to Pier Antonio Mesas-tris; a Kneeling St. Jerome and the Christ bearing his Cross (Fig. 12), to Fiorenzo di Lorenzo; and a panel, Three Saints, labelled Spagna, to Antoniazzo Romano. The attributions of the St. Jerome to Fiorenzo and the Three Saints to Antoniazzo Romano are also made by F. MASON PERKINS in *Rass. d'Arte*, 1907, pp. 113-119. He points out that the group of pictures by Matteo da Gualdo shows that his style was partly formed from the Sienese. The "Madonna della Misericordia" from Montone is given by Perkins to a follower of Fiorenzo. He rejects all the pictures in the Exposition ascribed to Pinturicchio.

In *Boll. Arte*, 1907, vi, pp. 20-21 (pl.; fig.), E. RICCI points out that the Christ bearing the Cross was in the cell of the famous Beata Colomba of Perugia in 1497, as it is mentioned by her confessor Angeli in his defence against the charge of magic, brought because of the threatening words uttered by Colomba when Pope Alexander VI visited her in 1495.

ROME. — The First Christian Monument on the Palatine. — In *N. Bull. Arch. Crist.* 1907, pp. 191-204, A. BARTOLI describes the discovery under the Villa Mills of remains which he assigns to the oratory of St. Caesarius, which existed in *cubiculo imperiali* or *intra Palatium* as early as the fourth century, and to the monastery adjoining it founded by Greek monks in the ninth century. The oratory is found under the north wing of the Villa, where in imperial constructions is an apse of later date with traces of fourth-century frescoes. Other frescoes were found in a sepulchral niche in the walls supporting the west wing, and this tomb is attributed to the later monastery.

Discovery of the Titulus Chrysogoni. — Beneath the church of S. Crisogono, in Trastevere, a portion of wall has been discovered which may belong to the apse of the older *Titulus Chrysogoni* which is mentioned in ecclesiastical documents as early as 499 A.D. The wall is adorned with frescoes. The Ministry of Public Instruction has contributed a subsidy for further excavations. (O. MARUCCI, *N. Bull. Arch. Crist.* 1907, pp. 237-240.)

Epitaphs in S. Saba. — The epitaphs in the lower church of S. Saba on the Aventine are published in facsimile in *N. Bull. Arch. Crist.* 1907, pp. 15-53, by A. BACCI, who assigns them to the sixth and seventh centuries and maintains, against the majority of the authorities, that the church was founded by Western and not by Byzantine monks. The first epitaph is that of a Eugenius, *praepositus Mo(nasterio) Sancti Hermetis*, which may refer to the monastery founded at Palermo by Gregory the Great. Another contains the name *Johannis*, with his title *gratias deo Episcopus*, a formula much used in Africa in the seventh century and proving the African origin of this bishop.

The Frescoes in the Monastery of Tor de' Specchi. — Among the numerous paintings and other works of art preserved in the monastery of Tor de' Specchi, the most interesting from the historical point of view are the scenes from the Life and Miracles of Sta. Francesca Romana which adorn the walls of the "old church" and of an anteroom adjoining it. The series in the church is dated 1468 and is apparently based in part on the biography of the saint written by her confessor Mattiotti. The style is not

quite uniform, but betrays more than one hand. The composition, the architecture, and the manner of representing action recalls Benozzo Gozzoli, but the variations in the size of figures according to their dignity is an anachronism peculiar to the Umbrian school of this period and particularly to Bonfigli. Other points of resemblance show that the education of the artists of Tor de' Specchi was Umbrian, but there is also an abundance of originality in their work. The fresco over the altar, representing the Virgin and Sts. Benedict and Francesca, is by another and later hand. The influence of Gozzoli is more plainly seen in the nine frescoes in the anteroom, in monochrome, which recount the sufferings of the Roman Saint. There are a number of other interesting monuments in the monastery, notably two panels, one of the twelfth, the other probably of the thirteenth century, apparently the product of Italians working in the Byzantine manner. (A. Rossi, *Boll. Arte*, 1907, viii, pp. 4-22; ix, pp. 1-12.)

A Portrait Bust by Filarete.—A bronze bust (Fig. 13) in the Museum of the Propaganda can be identified as a portrait of the Emperor John Palaeologus. It was probably executed by Antonio Averlino, called Filarete, for Pope Eugenius IV at the time of the Council of Florence, at which the Emperor was present in 1439. If this is so, this masterpiece of Filarete is probably the earliest portrait bust of the Renaissance. (M. LAZZARONI and A. Muñoz, *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1907, pp. 300-309; 2 figs.)

A Madonna by Benedetto Diana.—G. CANTALAMESSA publishes in *Boll. Arte*, 1907, xi, pp. 16-18, a Madonna and Child of the Venetian school, which he ascribes on internal grounds to Benedetto Diana. It is now in the sacristy of S. Maria in Trastevere.

VERONA.—**A Fresco by G. F. Caroto.**—An Annunciation which adorns the triumphal arch of the chapel built by the Jesuits of Verona under the castle of S. Pietro, is practically the only piece of the original frescoes remaining. It is signed: *A · D · M · D · VIII · I · F · CAROTVS · FA ·* and is the second of Caroto's dated works. It is a valuable link in connecting his strong later period with the uncertain productions of his youth. (G. GEROLA, *Boll. Arte*, 1907, vii, pp. 1-2.)



FIGURE 13.—BRONZE BUST BY
FILARETE.

SPAIN

AGUILAR DE CAMPÓO.—**A Sixteenth Century Sarcophagus.**—In the collegiate church at Aguilar de Campóo, in the diocese of Burgos, a sarcophagus has been discovered, which is proved by the inscription to be that of Garcia Gonzalez, arch-priest of the church in the sixteenth century. It is remarkable as a Gothic survival; the colonnades on the sides, with

scenes from the life of the defunct, are pure Gothic, and the garments of the sepulchral figure are in keeping with that style. (G. ROULIN, *R. Art Chrét.* 1907, p. 334.)

BESALU. — **Romanesque Monuments.** — ALFRED DEMIANI contributes to *Z. Bild. K.* XVIII, 1907, pp. 285-298, a sketch of the history of the town and county of Besalu in the East Pyrenees and some interesting reproductions of details from the Church of Sta. Maria (1003) in the town and from the church of the neighboring cloister of Ripoll, dedicated in 1032, destroyed in 1835, and lately restored with the old materials.

FRANCE

BEAUVAIS. — **A Pocket Sundial.** — In *M. Soc. Ant. Fr.* LX, 1906, pp. 270-293 (3 figs.), P. BORDEAUX describes a small ivory sundial (6.5 cm. × 5 cm.), made according to the inscription in 1563 by Hieronymus Reinman of Nuremberg. The article contains a brief history of small dials in ancient times, and notes their sudden reappearance in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. There is also a list of similar dials in other collections, and a more detailed account of one in Gap, which is signed and dated "Anthonne Fouquier," 1587. It seems to have been made in southern France for use in Italy.

BUEIL. — **A Frankish and Carolingian Cemetery.** — In *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1907, pp. 229-232, L. COUTIL describes discoveries in a cemetery of the Frankish and Carolingian periods at Bueil (Eure). The forty-five graves opened yielded a little iron, including two scramasaxes, pottery, many engraved plates of bronze, buckles, rings, and a little gold and silver.

CHANTILLY. — **Signature of a French Miniaturist.** — In the *Très Riches Heures* of the Duc de Berri at Chantilly a series of miniatures bears the signatures H. B. and H. R. The miniatures are evidently by the same hand, and their author painted the Martyrdom of St. Denis in the Louvre, usually attributed to Jean Malouel. The picture bears the same initials as the miniatures, and there is evidence that it was ordered in 1416 from Henri Bellechose, painter to the Duke of Burgundy. (F. DE MÉLY, *C. R. Acad. Ins.* 1907, p. 192.)

CUECH. — **An Altar with Symbols.** — At the chapel of Notre-Dame du Val de Cuech there is a small altar, somewhat weathered, which is decorated with symbolic carvings. On one face is a wheel, on another a cross with two vases beneath the arms, and on the others are conventional patterns. (CHAILLAN, *R. Ét. Anc.* IX, 1907, pp. 357-358; 4 figs.)

DOUÉ-LA-FONTAINE. — **The Pavement of the Abbey of Asnières.** — A description of the thirteenth century pavement of the Abbey of Asnières at Doué-la-Fontaine (Maine et Loire), with reconstructions of some of the figure designs and colored reproductions of the ornamental patterns, is given by J. CHAPPEE in *R. Art Chrét.* 1907, pp. 289-296.

GAULT-LA-FORÊT. — **Enamels of the Twelfth Century.** — In the church of Gault-la-Forêt (Marne) is a tabernacle of 1691 decorated with plaques of champlevé enamel, containing representations of the Church and the Synagogue, the evangelists St. Luke and St. John, six apostles, and decorative motives. They are clearly from the workshop of Godefroy de Claire, and were made about 1150. The same church contains a large

Romanesque font, decorated on the four sides with arcades. (A. BOINET, *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1907, pp. 142-147; 3 figs.)

MONTIGNY-SUR-LOING. — **Unpublished Sketches by Mantegna.** — In the collection of P. Cloix at Montigny-sur-Loing are two drawings by Mantegna which are plainly preliminary studies for the groups of Mars and Venus, and Mercury and Pegasus in the Parnassus in the Louvre. The drawing of the Mercury and Pegasus is quite superior to the finished group



FIGURE 14. — MERCURY AND PEGASUS BY MANTEGNA.

(Fig. 14), and is another example of Mantegna's curious failure to achieve the effects outlined in his cartoons. (F. SCHMIDT-DEGENER, *Gaz. B.-A.* XXXVIII, 1907, pp. 285-295.)

ORLEANS. — **A Badge of Disgrace.** — In the Museum at Orleans is a stone head, somewhat more than half life-size, suspended by an iron ring. It bears a strong resemblance to the "Klapperstein" of Mühlhausen, and, like it, was probably hung about the neck of scolds and termagants, who during the Middle Ages were frequently condemned to appear in a public procession wearing some badge of disgrace. (C. ENLART, *M. Soc. Ant. Fr.* LX, 1906, pp. 47-55; 2 figs.)

PARIS. — **Acquisitions of the Louvre.** — The Louvre is to receive the entire fortune (about \$1,000,000) of M. Audéoud, a French citizen who recently died at Cairo. The bequest is unconditional (*Burl. Mag.* XII, 1907, p. 56). The department of sculpture has received: a wooden figure of the Virgin and Child, a French work of the fourteenth century, resembling the Virgin of the Golden Door of Amiens Cathedral (*Chron. Arts*, 1907, p. 322); a head in stone of the Magdalen, French work of the fifteenth century; a *Mater Dolorosa* in painted terra-cotta, of the sixteenth century, Spanish School (*ibid.* p. 353); two Angels in high relief of the twelfth

century (*ibid.* p. 363). Mme. Homborg has presented to the Museum a Romanesque Virgin in stone, a Limoges casket in gilded copper of the thirteenth century, a goblet of enamelled Arabian glass, and a bottle of lusted Persian faience (*ibid.* p. 363).

A Credo of the Thirteenth Century.—In *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1907, pp. 152–158 (2 figs.), P. LAUER describes two sheets of parchment covered with drawings of the thirteenth century which he has recently found among the papers of Montfaucon in the Bibliothèque Nationale. The drawings are arranged in three zones on each page, and are accompanied by Latin mottoes, of which some are quotations from the Creed. The scenes are partly from the Old Testament, but also include the Resurrection, Ascension, and Glorification of Christ, the Descent of the Holy Spirit, the Last Judgment, and several single figures. It is not certain whether the leaves are part of an illustrated *Credo* for the laity, or designs for windows or frescoes. *Ibid.* p. 158, H. F. DELABORDE points out that they fill lacunae in the fragmentary illustrated *Credo* of Joinville.

The Owner of a Manuscript.—An illuminated manuscript of St. Augustine's *De Civitate Dei* (No. 246) in the Bibliothèque St. Geneviève, contains no mark of the owner except the words *Va hativeté m'a brulé* in the margins. This seems to be an anagram of the name of Mathieu Beauvarlet, well known from the royal accounts between 1450 and 1479, and a friend of Charles de Gaucourt, the owner of the manuscript from which this manuscript has surely been copied. (A. DE LABORDE, *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1907, pp. 512–515.)

A Payment to Jean Bourdichon.—The Bibliothèque Nationale has secured the order of Anne of Brittany, dated March 14, 1507 (1508), directing the payment of 600 gold crowns to Jean Bourdichon for the decoration of her large book of Hours. (H. OMONT, *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1907, pp. 311–312; pl.)

A New Botticelli Madonna.—A. VENTURI has found in a Madonna of the collection of M. Féral at Paris, the original of that ancient copy of a Madonna by Botticelli which is now in the collection of Mrs. Austen (Capel Manor, Horsmonden, Kent), and was cited by Berenson in his "Amico di Sandro" as showing how the art of Botticelli and his disciples was descended from Filippo Lippi and transformed by the influence of Pollaiuolo and Verrocchio. Both original and copy are reproduced in an article in *Gaz. B.-A.* XXXVIII, 1907, pp. 1–11.

Receipts of Pierre Lescot.—In *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1907, pp. 112–115 (fig.), J. ROMAN describes four receipts signed by Pierre Lescot, the architect, which are now in the Bibliothèque Nationale. One of them bears the hitherto unknown seal of Lescot. As one of them is dated April 2, 1572, equivalent, since Easter fell on April 6 in 1572, to April 2, 1573, it is certain that the received date (1571) of the death of Lescot is incorrect.

SAINT-MARTIN-AU-BOIS.—A Fourteenth Century Relief.—The abbey church of Saint-Martin-au-Bois (Oise) contains a curious group in high relief, representing St. Martin on horseback dividing his cloak with the beggar. Below kneels a small monk, and an inscription shows that the relief was dedicated in 1315 by Brother Guillaume de Bulles, called Aimeri. (E. LEFÈVRE-PONTALIS, *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1907, pp. 182–184; fig.)

BELGIUM AND HOLLAND

AUDENARDE.—**Decorations discovered in the Church of Ste. Walburge.**—In *R. Art Chrét.* 1907, pp. 188–191, R. M. publishes reproductions of the early sixteenth century decorations which were recently discovered on the vaulted ceilings of the church of Ste. Walburge. Similar designs have been found in Notre-Dame at Aerschot and in St. Quentin at Louvain. The view of the interior of the Church of St. Pierre at Louvain, which was painted by H. van Steenwyck (1550–1603), also shows a painted ceiling which investigations would doubtless bring to light. The discovery is interesting because of the rarity of these late Gothic decorations in the churches of Flanders.

BRUGES.—**The Exposition de la Toison d'Or.**—H. HYMANS describes the *Exposition de la Toison d'Or* at Bruges in *Gaz. B.-A.* XXXVIII, 1907, pp. 199–217, 296–314. The “Maitre de Flémalle” was well represented by the Annunciation of the Comtesse de Merode and by two altar-piece wings from the Prado, a Santa Barbara, and a St. John Baptist with the donor. The wings of a triptych from the Masure-Six collection at Tourcoing, one representing Philippe le Beau and his suite kneeling behind Christ, the other presenting a similar group of the Virgin with Jeanne la Folle and her attendants, may be the work of Philippe's official painter, Jacques van Laethem. In this case other portraits in the Brussels Museum and a bust in the Royal collection at Windsor would have to be assigned to him. The portrait from Buckingham Palace, there catalogued as the likeness of the archduke Albert and ascribed to an “unknown” is rather the portrait of Philip II at the time of his marriage with Mary Tudor, and may be ascribed to Antonio Moro. The Exposition afforded a temporary reconstruction of Bosch's triptych “All Flesh is Grass,” of which the three parts are in the Prado, the Escorial, and the Aranjuez palace.

AMSTERDAM.—**Busts by Jacopo della Quercia.**—In *Mün. Jb. Bild. K.* 1907, i, pp. 38–40 (2 pls.), A. PIR publishes two busts of painted terra-cotta in Amsterdam, one in the Netherland Museum, the other in the collection of Professor Otto Lanz. He argues that they are studies from life by Jacopo della Quercia for the Sapientia and Justitia of the Fonte Gaia in Siena, executed about 1415, and hence among the earliest portrait busts of the Renaissance.

GERMANY

BERLIN.—**Acquisitions of the Museums.**—The *Ämtliche Berichte aus den Königl. Kunstsammlungen*, formerly published in *Jb. Preuss. Kunsts.*, have appeared since October, 1907, as a monthly bulletin of sixteen pages, containing reports of acquisitions, and brief notes on changes in arrangement or administration. The **Prehistoric Section** has purchased a valuable collection from the period of the barbarian invasions, including (1) Ostrogothic objects from southern Russia, among which are gold and silver clasps, girdles, a necklace set with chalcidony and rock crystal; (2) Ostrogothic gold ornaments, especially clasps, from Italy of the time of Theodoric the Great; (3) Visigothic gold ornaments from Guarazar and Saragossa in Spain; (4) Lombard jewellery from Italy showing a characteristic weakness in comparison with the Gothic work; (5) Merovingian objects from Schwarzrheindorf and northern France, including two *fibulae*

in the form of griffins, and a group of *fibulae* of Anglo-Saxon type from Herpes; (6) a small group of Anglo-Saxon objects from England. (GÖTZE, *Ber. Kunsts.* XXIX, 1907, cols. 39-43; 5 figs.) From a collection made in southern Russia this department has received more Ostrogothic ornaments, so that the collection is now second only to that in the Hermitage. The most valuable new pieces are a crown of bronze and gold set with red stones, and the gold covering for a sword sheath. Other pieces show distinctly east European character in their ornamentation. (GÖTZE, *ibid.* cols. 60-65; 6 figs.) The **Kaiser Friedrich Museum** has received from the same collection a valuable group of Syrian gold-enamelled glass goblets from Tartar graves of the fourteenth century in the Caucasus. (SARRE, *ibid.* cols. 65-71; 2 figs.) Among the new paintings are two saints by Lorenzo Veneziano; two scenes from the predella of the altar-piece by Ugolino da Siena, formerly in Santa Croce, and showing Duccio's influence; the Healing of the Lame Man by Peter and John from a predella of the Sienese school, though scarcely the work of Girolamo da Cremona or Francesco di Giorgio, to whom it has been attributed; a small altar by Pesellino representing the lamentation at the foot of the Cross; and a Florentine portrait of about 1530-40 by an unknown artist. (BODE, *ibid.* cols. 1-4; fig.) Five paintings of the old Flemish school include two altar wings with John the Baptist and St. Catherine by Petrus Cristus; a fine triptych with a monk kneeling before the Cross in the centre, and donors with St. Peter and St. Margaret in the wings, the work of an unknown artist probably working at Bruges between 1470 and 1480; St. John on Patmos by Hieronymus Bosch, with scenes from the Passion on the back; a fine portrait of a donor probably by Jan van Scorel about 1530; and a Dutch Madonna of about 1500, clearly from the school, if not the hand, of Geertgen tot St. Jans. (FRIEDLANDER, *ibid.* cols. 33-39; 2 figs.) The **Museum of Industrial Art** has added to its collections a fine carved oak sacristy door of the early fourteenth century from southern Flanders, a sandstone chimney, Tuscan work of the early sixteenth century from Arezzo, and a fine gilded copper ewer and basin richly decorated with mythological scenes, Italian hammered work of the late sixteenth century. (H. SCHMITZ, *ibid.* cols. 13-16; 4 figs.) The German sculpture has been increased by a number of good examples of Bavarian work of the early sixteenth century, including fine painted wooden statues of St. Peter and St. George. (BODE, *ibid.* cols. 1-2; fig.) The **Kaiser Friedrich Museum** has acquired a Coronation of the Virgin by Michele da Besozzo, and the important Crucifixion (*A.J.A.* XI, p. 496) by Konrad Witz. (*Kunstchr.* XVIII, 1907, p. 522.) Also a portrait of a woman by Roger van der Weyden. (*Chron. Arts*, 1907, p. 379.)

A Medal in Honor of Dantiscus.—The Numismatic Cabinet in Berlin has recently acquired a double-faced boxwood model of 1529 for a medal in honor of Johannes de Curiis Dantiscus. Stylistically it belongs with a group of portraits, largely Spanish, which seem to be the work of an artist attached to the court of Charles V, or residing in a royal city like Mechlin, but influenced by South German medallists. Nothing justifies the attribution of this medal to Peter Flötner. (MENADIER, *Ber. Kunsts.* XXIX, 1907, cols. 50-52; fig.)

FRANKFURT.—**An Acquisition of the Städel Museum.**—The Städel Museum at Frankfort has recently bought from an English collection

the "Resting Nymphs" by Palma Vecchio. It belongs to the artist's early and Giorgionesque period. (*Kunstchr.* XVIII, 1907, p. 521.)

MUNICH.— **Acquisitions of the Bavarian National Museum.**— In *Mün. Jb. Bild. K.* 1907, i, pp. 142–146, P. M. HALM describes the more important acquisitions of the Bavarian National Museum in 1906. Among the mediaeval sculptures are a wooden crucifix of the early fourteenth century from Ober-Rohning; a fine stone relief from Tirlwang, representing St. Michael and the dragon with the donor and an inscription; a wooden Madonna of the end of the fourteenth century, with the Child standing on the Virgin's knee, a rare motive in Bavarian art; and of greatest value a series of twelve life-size oak busts from the choir of the Abbey of Weingarten. They are fine examples of the work of Joerg Syrlin the Elder, and seem to be somewhat later than the choir stalls in the cathedral at Ulm. Among the Renaissance works is a Madonna and Child in the earliest style of Loy Hering. The newly acquired paintings are of no special interest for the history of art, with the exception of a crucifix of the early fourteenth century. It is Italian work, and serves to illustrate the influence which the south exercised on the mediaeval German art.

Exhibition of Renaissance Art.— In February, 1907, the *Bayerische Verein der Kunstfreunde* held an exhibition of works of art from the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries in private collections in Munich. Paintings were excluded, and the exhibition consisted chiefly of sculpture, works in metal, and tapestries. The Italian bronzes included fine specimens of Florentine and Venetian work, among which were a number of figure studies in artificial poses, to which a mythological character was given by the addition of an attribute. Noteworthy is a bronze seated man, of remarkably vigorous and expressive modelling, apparently by a successor of Verrocchio. The German sculpture was represented by fine examples of wooden figures of the Gothic and late Gothic periods, and well illustrated the difference in art on the two sides of the Alps at this time. A silver-gilt Gothic reliquary with sides and top of fine enamel paintings seems to be a good example of the art of Speyer about 1320. Another piece of Gothic work was the cross of St. Ulric from Augsburg made by Nicholas Seld in 1494. (G. HABICH, E. BASSERMAN-JORDAN, *Mün. Jb. Bild. K.* 1907, pp. 66–100; 31 figs.)

Lost Paintings by Titian Recovered.— It is reported that the eleven portraits of Roman emperors painted by Titian for Federigo Gonzaga, duke of Mantua, in 1537 and 1538, have been discovered by the painter E. Wieland at the Royal Palace in Munich. They were brought from England in the seventeenth century, but had disappeared since 1833. The twelfth painting in the series is still at Mantua. (*Chron. Arts*, 1907, p. 322.)

NEUBURG.— **A Rare Print of the Fifteenth Century.**— Among the early methods of reproducing engravings is the "Teigdruck," a South German invention of the last half of the fifteenth century. A thin paste was spread on a ribbed paper, and on this when dry was pressed an engraved wooden block, the raised surface of which had been smeared with a sticky substance. When this was removed the paste was brushed with velvet dust, which adhered and thus brought out the design. The rare specimens of this art are found on the inside of wooden bindings. Only four are known, and one of these, representing St. Catherine, was recently discov-

ered at Neuburg in Bavaria. (G. LEIDINGER, *Mün. Jb. Bild. K.* 1907, ii, pp. 24-27; pl.)

NUREMBERG.—**Frescoes in the Moritzkapelle.**—Under the whitewash in the Moritzkapelle at Nuremberg three frescoes of the end of the fourteenth century have been found, the best preserved of which represents St. Ursula and her companions. The style agrees with that of the "master of the Przbram collection in Vienna," two of whose pictures are in the museum at Nuremberg, and who was from Nuremberg or a Bohemian. Possibly he was the son of Sebald Weinschröter of Prague, painter at the court of Charles IV. This identification would explain the affinities of his paintings with Bohemia on the one hand and Bavaria on the other. (S. R., *R. Arch.* X, 1907, p. 170, from KARL GEBHARDT, *Frankfurter Zeitung*, July, 1907.)

GREAT BRITAIN

HAYLES ABBEY.—**Excavations at the Cistercian Abbey.**—Excavations have been resumed at Hayles Abbey in Gloucestershire. At the western end of the church a Galilee porch has been found, such as is common in the French Cistercian churches, but rare in England. Fragments of tiles have been discovered decorated in white slip with human figures surrounded by inscriptions in Gothic characters. The dimensions of some of the conventual buildings have been ascertained. (ST. CLAIR BADDELEY, *London Times*, Aug. 30, 1907.)

ISLE OF MAN.—**Anglian Runes.**—In *Reliq.* XIII, 1907, pp. 265-267 (fig.), P. M. C. KERMODE publishes the second inscription in Anglian Runes from the Isle of Man. Like the first it is from the churchyard of Maughold, and apparently contains the same Anglo-Saxon name Blægmon. The stone bears also an incised cross patee within a circle.

LONDON.—**Acquisitions of the National Gallery.**—The second or Genoese period of Van Dyck's artistic activity has been hitherto unrepresented in the National Gallery. This lacuna has now been filled by the acquisition of the portrait of Marchese G. B. Cattaneo, one of the series of portraits made by Van Dyck for the Genoese Cattaneo family. (L. CUST, *Burl. Mag.* XI, 1907, pp. 325-326.) The Spanish school has been increased by the addition of an Adoration of the Magi, a painting by the otherwise unknown "Fil de Mestre Rodrigo," who was probably of Valencian origin but came under Flemish influence. The picture was formerly in the South Kensington Museum.

Drawings by Tintoretto.—The Print Room of the British Museum has acquired a series of 90 drawings in monochrome or color by Tintoretto. The series was in an album with a seventeenth century binding and was originally collected at Rome by Don Gasparo d' Haro e Guzman, Spanish ambassador to Pope Innocent XI. The album was later taken to South America and only recently brought to England. The series falls into about a dozen or fifteen groups, each representing alternative ideas for the same subject. Nearly 35 are designs for the Temptation of St. Anthony. There are designs showing the earliest conceptions of existing paintings, such as the Miracles of St. Mark in the Accademia and the Royal Library, and also designs for lost or unrecorded works. (*London Times*, Dec. 25, 1907.)

NEWENT. — **A Pre-Norman Cross-Shaft.** — In *Reliq.* XIII, 1907, pp. 197–200 (4 figs.) J. ROMILLY ALLEN describes an Anglo-Saxon cross-shaft recently found at Newent, Gloucestershire. It may be dated between 750 and 850 A.D. The four sides are rudely sculptured with the Temptation, the Sacrifice of Isaac, the Decapitation of Goliath, and zoömorphie designs. Figure sculpture, though common on Irish crosses, is rare in England.

OXFORD. — **A Fragment of a Cartoon by Raphael.** — In the University Galleries at Oxford is a drawing of the head of a horse, plainly a fragment of the cartoon for the Heliodorus fresco by Raphael in the Vatican, as it fits a tracing of a head in the fresco and is pricked for transfer to the wall. It was brought in 1801 by Ottley from the Albani palace in Rome, and is a superb study, far excelling the actual head in the fresco. (C. J. HOLMES, *Burl. Mag.* XI, 1907, pp. 388–389.)

AFRICA

CARTHAGE. — **The Basilica Maiorum.** — In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1907, pp. 516–531 (5 figs.), Father DELATTRE describes the excavation of the *Basilica Maiorum* at Carthage, containing the tomb of St. Perpetua and her companions. It was a large building with nine naves, and completely filled with tombs. In the centre of the main nave was the *confessio*, a small square chapel with an apse, containing several cavities, which seem to have held relics. These had apparently been removed to save them from profanation. Fragments of the decoration of this chapel were found, and also many inscriptions from the tombs in the church. The inscription containing the names of St. Perpetua and her companions (*A.J.A.* XI, p. 384) is published by Father DELATTRE in *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1907, pp. 193–195, and by A. PILLET in *N. Bull. Arch. Crist.* 1907, pp. 249–253. The latter writer regards it as a memorial epitaph of the fourth century.

Byzantine Seals. — In *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1907, pp. 98–99, P. MONCEAUX publishes four Byzantine lead seals recently found by Father Delattre at Carthage. *Ibid.* pp. 109–111, he publishes five similar seals, and, pp. 159–160 (2 figs.), a Byzantine seal with a representation of the Virgin, and on the reverse the monogram ΘΕΟΤΟΚΕ ΒΟΗΘΕΙ.

HADRUMETUM. — **Excavation of the Catacombs.** — The progress of the excavation of the catacombs at Hadrumetum (Sousse) is reported in *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1907, pp. 433–440 by Canon LEYNAUD, who publishes a number of epitaphs. In 1907 the excavation of the first group was completed after three years of work in which 110 galleries, having a length of over 2 km. and containing about 7300 tombs, were cleared. Many other galleries and a pagan hypogaeum are still unexcavated.

TIMGAD. — **Discovery of a Donatist Church.** — A large church of the fourth century has been discovered in the eastern part of Timgad. Connected with it is a funerary chapel with the sarcophagi still in place. The church was apparently the Donatist cathedral of ancient Thamugadi. (*Chron. Arts*, 1907, p. 210.)

UNITED STATES

CASSONE FRONTS IN AMERICAN COLLECTIONS. — Two more panels from the Jarves collection in New Haven are published in *Burl.*

Mag. XI, 1907, pp. 339-341 by W. RANKIN (see *A.J.A.* XI, p. 497). One represents a Tournament in the Piazza Sta. Croce and shows signs of the influence of Uccello, but is not from his atelier. The other is a Garden of Love, perhaps an illustration of Boccaccio's *Visione Amoroza*, and probably an atelier work of the school of Masaccio. *Ibid.* XII, 1907, pp. 63-64, the same writer discusses two pieces in the Bryan collection of the New York Historical Society. The first is a birth-plate of 1428 representing the Birth of St. John Baptist. The other is a salver decorated with the allegory "The Triumph of Chivalry," already attributed by Berenson to Piero dei Franceschi, but assigned by Rankin to some artist of the circle of Domenico Veneziano.

NEW YORK. — Acquisitions of the Metropolitan Museum. — This museum has recently acquired the Last Supper by Tintoretto, once in the collection of Lord Methuen, and an altar-piece, St. Anthony, St. Roch, and St. Lucy, by Cima da Conegliano, from the Leuchtenberg collection in St. Petersburg (*B. Metr. Mus.* 1907, p. 172; 2 figs.). Other acquisitions are a kneeling Madonna by Giovanni della Robbia (*ibid.* p. 157; fig.), and a statue of St. Catherine, French work of the fifteenth century (*ibid.* p. 173; fig.). Important loans are a relief of the Madonna and Child by Agostino di Duccio, and a terra-cotta bust of St. John Baptist by Rossellino (*ibid.* p. 142).

New Appointments at the Metropolitan Museum. — Dr. Wilhelm R. Valentiner of Berlin has been appointed Curator of Decorative Arts at the Metropolitan Museum. Mr. Roger E. Fry has been appointed European adviser of the Museum, as he finds it impossible to remain in New York for so long a time as is required by his former position as Curator of Paintings. Mr. Bryson Burroughs has been appointed acting Curator of Paintings. (*Nation*, Dec. 19, 1907.)

PHILADELPHIA. — Two Renaissance Busts. — In the Widener collection at Philadelphia are two bronze portrait busts; one of Pietro Aretino, the other of an old woman. In *Burl. Mag.* XII, 1907, pp. 86-91, W. BODE assigns the former with some hesitation to Alessandro Vittoria. The other seems to be a Venetian work of the early sixteenth century, but the artist is unknown. It belonged originally to a Venetian family, and was bought by Mr. Widener from the Hainauer collection.

AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

ARIZONA. — A Fictitious Ruin in Gila Valley. — In *Am. Anthr.* IX, 1907, pp. 510 ff., J. WALTER FEWKES notes that the *Rudo Ensayo* reports the Pima Indians as referring to a more wonderful ruin than the Casa Grande. It seems probable that this report is due to a misunderstanding whereby a labyrinthine design, symbolical of a house and used in a game, has been converted into the ground plan of a ruined dwelling.

COSTA RICA. — Researches on the Pacific Coast. — In the *Memoirs of the Carnegie Museum of Pittsburgh*, III, 1907, No. 1 (47 pls.; 71 figs.), C. V. HARTMAN gives the results of investigations on the Pacific coast of Costa Rica. At the burial ground of Las Guacas, sixteen graves

were examined, and the prevalence of "bunched burials" established. Among the objects illustrated are celts, amulets, rubbing stones, axes, decorated club-heads, buttons, tubes, disks, and a few clay vases. The vases are comparatively rare, possibly because they have been crushed by the weight of the earth, or destroyed in earlier excavations.

ECUADOR. — **The Antiquities of Manabi.** — In a *Preliminary Report of the George G. Heye Expedition* (New York, 1907), MARSHALL H. SAVILLE describes the remains at Manabi in Ecuador, which include numerous ruins, decorated and plain columns, and ancient wells, which attracted the attention of the Spanish discoverers. The sculptures include human and animal figures in the round and in relief. Although gold and silver were in use at the time of the Conquest, the only metal objects found were of copper. Among them were decorated disks. Clay vessels were comparatively rare. The designs on 101 whorls are published (Plates 43-48), including much that is very suggestive to the student. Perhaps the most characteristic remains are the several hundred stone seats, many of which are concave, and placed over crouching figures, either human or animal. The report contains a full bibliography.

GERMANY. — **A Collection of Peruvian Antiquities in Berlin.** — A large collection of Peruvian antiquities recently added to the Ethnological Museum in Berlin is described in *Ber. Kunsts.* XXIX, 1907, cols. 16-28 (13 figs.), by M. SCHMIDT. A large number of the objects are from the graves of Pachamac and Ica, and include feather cloaks, woven garments, and wrappings with elaborate patterns, among which are scenes from life, ornaments, and decorated pottery. The numerous illustrations of Peruvian life and customs promise to yield much valuable information.

ABBREVIATIONS

Abh.: Abhandlungen. *Allg. Ztg.*: Münchener Allgemeine Zeitung. *Alt. Or.*: Der alte Orient. *Am. Ant.*: American Antiquarian. *Am. Anthr.*: American Anthropologist. *Am. Archit.*: American Architect. *A.J.A.*: American Journal of Archaeology. *A. J. Num.*: American Journal of Numismatics. *A. J. Sem. Lang.*: American Journal of Semitic Languages and Literature. *Ami d. Mon.*: Ami des Monuments. *Ant. Denk.*: Antike Denkmäler. *Anz. Schw. Alt.*: Anzeiger für Schweizerische Altertumskunde. *Arch. Ael.*: Archaeologia Aeliana. *Arch. Anz.*: Archäologischer Anzeiger. *Arch. Rec.*: Architectural Record. *Arch. Rel.*: Archiv für Religionswissenschaft. *Arch. Miss.*: Archives de Missions Scientifiques et Littéraires. *Arch. Stor. Art.*: Archivio Storico dell' Arte. *Arch. Stor. Lomb.*: Archivio Storico Lombardo. *Arch. Stor. Nap.*: Archivio Storico Provincie Napolitane. *Arch. Stor. Patr.*: Archivio della r. società romana di storia patria. *Athen.*: Athenaeum (of London). *Ath. Mitt.*: Mitteilungen d. k. d. Archaeol. Instituts, Athen. Abt.

Beitr. Assy.: Beiträge zur Assyriologie. *Ber. Kunsts.*: Amtliche Berichte aus den Königlichen Kunstsammlungen. *Berl. Akad.*: Preussische Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin. *Berl. Phil. W.*: Berliner Philologische Wochenschrift. *Bibl. Stud.*: Biblische Studien. *Bibl. World.*: The Biblical World. *B. Ac. Hist.*: Boletín de la real Academia de la Historia. *Boll. Arte*: Bollettino d' Arte. *Boll. Num.*: Bollettino di Numismatica. *Bonn. Jb.*: Bonner Jahrbücher: Jahrbücher des Vereins von Altertumsfreunden im Rheinlande. *B. S. A.*: Annual of the British School at Athens. *B. S. R.*: Papers of the British School at Rome. *B. Arch. M.*: Bulletin Archéol. du Ministère. *B. Arch. C. T.*: Bulletin Archéologique du Comité des Travaux hist. et scient. *B. C. H.*: Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique. *B. Hist. Lyon*: Bulletin historique du Diocèse de Lyon. *B. Inst. Ég.*: Bulletin de l'Institut Égyptien (Cairo). *B. Metr. Mus.*: Bulletin of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. *B. Mus. F. A.*: Museum of Fine Arts Bulletin, Boston. *B. Num.*: Bulletin de Numismatique. *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.*: Bulletin de la Société des Antiquaires de France. *B. Soc. Anth.*: Bulletin de la Société d'Anthropologie de Paris. *B. Soc. Yonne*: Bulletin de la Société des Sciences historiques et naturelles de l'Yonne. *B. Mon.*: Bulletin Monumental. *B. Arch. Stor. Dal.*: Bollettino di Archeologia e Storia Dalmata. *B. Com. Rom.*: Bollettino d. Commissione Archeologica Comunale di Roma. *B. Arch. Crist.*: Bollettino di Archeologia Cristiana. *B. Pal. It.*: Bollettino di Paleontologia Italiana. *Burl. Gaz.*: Burlington Gazette. *Burl. Mag.*: Burlington Magazine. *Byz. Z.*: Byzantinische Zeitschrift.

Chron. Arts.: Chronique des Arts. *Cl. Phil.*: Classical Philology. *Cl. R.*: Classical Review. *C. R. Acad. Ins.*: Comptes Rendus de l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres. *C. I. A.*: Corpus Inscriptionum Atticarum. *C. I. G.*: Corpus Inscriptionum Graecarum. *C. I. L.*: Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum. *C. I. S.*: Corpus Inscriptionum Semiticarum.

Ἐφ. Ἀρχ.: Ἐφημερίς Ἀρχαιολογική. *Eph. Ep.*: Ephemeris Epigraphica. *Eph. Sem. Ep.*: Ephemeris für Semitische Epigraphik. *Exp. Times*: The Expository Times.

Fundb. Schwab.: Fundberichte aus Schwaben, herausgegeben vom württembergischen anthropologischen Verein.

Gaz. B.-A.: Gazette des Beaux-Arts. *G. D. I.*: Sammlung der griechischen Dialekt-Inschriften.

I. G.: Inscriptiones Graecae (for contents and numbering of volumes, cf. *A. J. A.* IX, 1905, pp. 96-97). *I. G. A.*: Inscriptiones Graecae Antiquissimae, ed. Roehl. *I. G. Arg.*: Inscriptiones Graecae Argolidis. *I. G. Ins.*: Inscriptiones Graecarum Insularum. *I. G. Sept.*: Inscriptiones Graeciae Septentrionalis. *I. G. Sic. It.*: Inscriptiones Graecae Siciliae et Italiae.

Jb. Arch. I.: Jahrbuch d. k. d. Archäol. Instituts. *Jb. Kl. Alt.*: Neue Jahrbücher für das klassische Altertum, Geschichte und deutsche Litteratur und für Pädagogik. *Jb. Kunst. Samm.*: Jahrbuch der Kunsthistorischen Sammlungen des allerhöchsten Kaiserhauses. *Jb. Phil. Päd.*: Neue Jahrbücher für Philologie und Pädagogik (Fleckeisen's Jahrbücher). *Jb. Preuss. Kunsts.*: Jahrbuch d. k. Preuss. Kunstsammlungen. *Jh. Oest. Arch. I.*: Jahreshefte des oesterreichischen Archäologischen Instituts. *J. Asiat.*: Journal Asiatique. *J. A. O. S.*: Journal of American Oriental Society. *J. Anth. Inst.*: Journal of the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. *J. B. Archaeol.*:

Journal of the British Archaeological Association. *J. B. Archit.*: Journal of the Royal Institute of British Architects. *J. Bibl. Lit.*: Journal of Biblical Literature. *J. H. S.*: Journal of Hellenic Studies. *J. Int. Arch. Num.*: *Διεθνὴς Ἐφημερίς τῆς νομισματικῆς ἀρχαιολογίας*, Journal international d'archéologie numismatique (Athens). *J. T. Vict. Inst.*: Journal of Transactions of the Victoria Institute.

Kb. Gesamtver.: Korrespondenzblatt des Gesamtvereins der deutschen Geschichts- und Altertumsvereine. *Kb. Wd. Z. Ges. K.*: Korrespondenzblatt der Westdeutschen Zeitschrift für Geschichte und Kunst. *Klio*: Klio: Beiträge zur alten Geschichte. *Kunstchr.*: Kunstchronik.

Mél. Arch. Hist.: Mélanges d'Archéologie et d'Histoire (of French School in Rome). *Mél. Fac. Or.*: Mélanges de la Faculté Orientale, Beirut. *M. Acc. Modena*: Memorie della Regia Accademia di scienze, lettere ed arti in Modena. *M. Inst. Gen.*: Mémoires de l'Institut Genevois. *M. Soc. Ant. Fr.*: Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires de France. *Mitt. Anth. Ges.*: Mitteilungen der anthropologischen Gesellschaft in Wien. *Mitt. C.-Comm.*: Mitteilungen der königlich-kaiserlichen Central-Commission für Erforschung und Erhaltung der Kunst- und historischen Denkmale. *Mitt. Or. Ges.*: Mitteilungen der deutschen Orient-Gesellschaft. *Mitt. Pal. V.*: Mitteilungen und Nachrichten des deutschen Palestina Vereins. *Mitt. Nassau*: Mitteilungen des Vereins für nassauische Altertumskunde und Geschichtsforschung. *Mitt. Vorderas. Ges.*: Mitteilungen der vorderasiatischen Gesellschaft. *Mon. Ant.*: Monumenti Antichi (of Accad. d. Lincei). *Mon. Piot*: Monuments et Mémoires pub. par l'Acad. des Inscriptions, etc. (Fondation Piot). *Mün. Akad.*: Königlich Bayerische Akademie der Wissenschaften, München. *Mün. Jb. Bild. K.*: Münchner Jahrbuch der bildenden Kunst.

N. D. Alt.: Nachrichten über deutsche Altertumsfunde. *Not. Scav.*: Notizie degli Scavi di Antichità. *Num. Chron.*: Numismatic Chronicle. *Num. Z.*: Numismatische Zeitschrift. *N. Arch. Ven.*: Nuovo Archivio Veneto. *N. Bull. Arch. Crist.*: Nuova Bullettino di Archeologia cristiana.

Or. Lit.: Orientalistische Literaturzeitung. *Or. Lux*: Ex. Oriente Lux.

Pal. Ex. Fund.: Quarterly Statement of the Palestine Exploration Fund. *Πρακτικά: Πρακτικά τῆς ἐν Αθήναις ἀρχαιολογικῆς ἐταιρείας*. *Proc. Soc. Ant.*: Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries.

Rass. d'Arte: Rassegna d'Arte. *Rec. Past*: Records of the Past. *R. Tr. Eg. Assyr.*: Recueil de travaux relatifs à la philologie et à l'archéologie égyptiennes et assyriennes. *Reliq.*: Reliquary and Illustrated Archaeologist. *Rend. Acc. Lincei*: Rendiconti d. r. Accademia dei Lincei. *Rep. f. K.*: Repertorium für Kunstwissenschaft. *R. Assoc. Barc.*: Revista de la Asociacion artistico-arqueologica Barcelonesa. *R. Arch. Bibl. Mus.*: Revista di Archivos, Bibliotecas, y Museos. *R. Arch.*: Revue Archéologique. *R. Art Anc. Mod.*: Revue de l'Art ancien et moderne. *R. Art Chrét.*: Revue de l'Art Chrétien. *R. Belge Num.*: Revue Belge de Numismatique. *R. Bibl.*: Revue Biblique Internationale. *R. Ép.*: Revue Épigraphique. *R. Ét. Anc.*: Revue des Études Anciennes. *R. Ét. Gr.*: Revue des Études Grecques. *R. Ét. J.*: Revue des Études Juives. *R. Hist. Rel.*: Revue de l'Histoire des Religions. *R. Num.*: Revue Numismatique. *R. Or. Lat.*: Revue de l'Orient Latin. *R. Sém.*: Revue Sémitique. *R. Suisse Num.*: Revue Suisse de Numismatique. *Rh. Mus.*: Rheinisches Museum für Philologie, Neue Folge. *R. Abruzz.*: Rivista Abruzzese di Scienze, Lettere ed Arte. *R. Ital. Num.*: Rivista Italiana Numismatica. *R. Stor. Ant.*: Rivista di Storia Antica. *R. Stor. Calabr.*: Rivista Storica Calabrese. *R. Stor. Ital.*: Rivista Storica Italiana. *Röm.-Germ. Forsch.*: Bericht über die Fortschritte der Römisch-Germanischen Forschung. *Röm. Mitt.*: Mitteilungen d. k. d. Archäol. Instituts, Röm. Abt. *Röm. Quart.*: Römische Quartalschrift für christliche Altertumskunde und für Kirchengeschichte.

Sächs. Ges.: Sächsische Gesellschaft (Leipsic). *Sitzb.*: Sitzungsberichte. *S. Bibl. Arch.*: Society of Biblical Archaeology, Proceedings.

Voss. Ztg.: Vossische Zeitung.

W. kl. Phil.: Wochenschrift für klassische Philologie.

Z. D. Pal. V.: Zeitschrift des Deutschen Palestina Vereins. *Z. Aeg. Sp. Alt.*: Zeitschrift für Aegyptische Sprache und Altertumskunde. *Z. Alttest. Wiss.*: Zeitschrift für alttestamentliche Wissenschaft. *Z. Assyr.*: Zeitschrift für Assyriologie. *Z. Bild. K.*: Zeitschrift für Bildende Kunst. *Z. Ethn.*: Zeitschrift für Ethnologie. *Z. Morgenl.*: Wiener Zeitschrift für die Kunde des Morgenlands. *Z. Morgenl. Ges.*: Zeitschrift der deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft. *Z. Mün. Alt.*: Zeitschrift des Münchener Alterthumsvereins. *Z. Num.*: Zeitschrift für Numismatik.